The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,524—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sirgle Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-5 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A fine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May, 1879, at 5 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Sopalpore, False Point. Rates as under, and in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May, 1879, at 2 P. M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch. Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th June, 1879 at 4 P.M., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, MUSHIRE FAO, and BUSREH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,762 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 336

The Arcot carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London, 12th July. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	350	230	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Victuals.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 8th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD,
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck.
Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.
For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

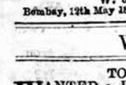
HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.
For passage or further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,369 Tons, 500 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address &c., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) NIZAM	3725	450	A. R. Barlow	30th May.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	6th June.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th June.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	536	A. Coleman	27th do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W Haselwood	11th do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
MALWA	2939	450	P. S. Tomlin, 9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3614	500	G. N. Hector	29th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stowart	19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THIS Company's S.S. SHAHJEHAN will sail as above on the 30th instant.

For passage or freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1879.

NOTICES.

JUST PUBLISHED,
VOINAROFSKYI,
AND OTHER POEMS,
BY
K. F. RELAIEFF.
Translated from the Russian,
By T. Hart-Davies,

Rs. 3-8; Post free, Rs. 3-12.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MONTHLY RATES
FOR
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

TOP FLOOR,
Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR,
Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR,
Rs. 120.
FIRST FLOOR,
Rs. 150.

These terms include
Apartments, Board, Attendance,
Ice, Baths and Lights.
No alteration in daily rates.

Esplanade, May 27, 1879.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"*A*" *or best quality, with tang rivets.*
Table Knives Rs. 30. Nett per dos., Dessert Knives Rs. 25
"*B*" *or medium quality, with pin rivet.*
Table Knives Rs. 25. Nett per dos. Dessert Knives Rs. 20.
"*C*" *or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.*
Table Knives Rs. 20. Nett per dos., Dessert Knives Rs. 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks	Rs. 25. Nett per dos.	Dessert Forks	Rs. 20 0
Table Spoons	25. „ „	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons	11. „ „	Egg Spoons	12 8
&c.,	&c.,	&c.	

Descriptive Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle ..... Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size ..... „	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 29th MAY.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TENDERED BY MR. JOHN WILSON TO
THE GREAT GREGORYS.

FRIDAY EVENING, 30th MAY.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MISS VICTORIA COOKE,
EMPRESS OF THE ARENA.

SATURDAY EVENING, 31st MAY.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
LA PETITE ADELE.
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,

UNCLAIMED GIFTS.

11,758	Rs. 1,000
1,608	„ 10
18,377	„ 10
9,877	„ 10

The Parties holding the above numbers will receive the amount awarded by making application to the Box Office, Circus. All Gifts that remain unclaimed on Saturday, May 31st, will be donated to local charities.

NOTICE.

It is requested that all bills against this Company be presented at the Box Office immediately.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN STUART, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder without delay.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th May 1879.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship JAMES LIVESEY, Smith, Master, from RANGOON, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for counter-signature, as also, to SEND off BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when Boats are not sent, the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th May 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PADOW GUNPUTY PURSAD, No. 4054, Tindal SHAIK HOOREIN, Walud NOOR MAHOMED, coming down from WOODSA. near Rutnagherry, laden with 283 BUNDLES of DHALL STALK, was caught in the late storm, and that a greater portion of the Bundles had to be thrown overboard near Kennery Isles, and which must probably have been washed ashore.

Any person or persons finding the said property, or who will give information to the undersigned about them, will be REWARDED.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Old Imaumbara, Parel Road.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, for the consideration of the business already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 5 p. m. The ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING, as previously advertised, will be held here at 5-30 p.m. THIS DAY.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th May 1879.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SHOLAPOOR SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1878.

2nd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Directors made by the Board.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

4th. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 31st MAY to MONDAY the 9th June 1879.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill for one month. Apply to A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO-NIGHT, Cold Supper from 6—2 Dishes, Salad, Cheese, Fruit, Re. 1. SATURDAY—GRAND FRENCH DINNER, Re. 1-8, TEMPLE BAR.

A GENTLEMAN, the son of a Bengal Civilian, is anxious to be employed on a Tea or Coffee Estate. Has had four years' experience of India. Apply to C. J., O. F. G., care of GRINDLAY & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places, and Show Rooms. For further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUB, Cumballa, Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE, OIL PAINTINGS by celebrated Artists, for which the second prize has been awarded at the late Fine Arts Exhibition. D. FERNANDES & Co.

FOR SALE, easy running C Spring BUGGY, good as new, fast trotting AUSTRALIAN MARE, and new English harness. Price Rs. 350. Apply BOZ, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a few YORKSHIRE HAMS of superior quality at 8 As. per lb. Apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 As. per lb. KANGRA VALLEY (Tea) MIXTURE Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. J. PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	25 lbs.	each.
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen	lbs.
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb canister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PATENT RUBBER HAND STAMP

Promptly supplied at the Factory
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

used in the Bank of England, General Post Office, Government Offices, Railways, Banks, Companies, Professions, Families, and Businesses of all kinds, universally approved. Prices moderate. Excellence and Durability Guaranteed. Patterns and Prices post free on application.

☞ In order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Stamp, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelopes, &c., complete, with Ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order as moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Tunings—This department is in charge of a skilled European Tuner, who has been specially engaged from England; Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

Mofussil Tunings—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Repairs—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of a qualified European, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

Pianos sold on the One Year Purchase System.

Pianos hired by the day, month, or on special rates by terms of six and twelve months.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK
FULL PARTICULARS AT

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

HOSIERY

FROM THE BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURERS.

COTTON STOCKINGS (Ladies') White, Coloured, Striped, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

THREAD „ „ White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SILK „ „ White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SOCKS and STOCKINGS (for Children) White and Coloured, in all prices and sizes.

WOOLLEN STOCKINGS (for Ladies and Children).

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO., 6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Manufactory, Locle, Established 1813. **FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,** Depot, Bombay, Established 1866.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public and their Constituents for their long and continued patronage, beg to draw attention to the hereafter mentioned SPECIALITIES of their manufacture. All of these Watches are already well known for their excellent working qualities and durability, and in bringing them again to notice it is merely to say that the new supplies just received have been manufactured with particular care and attention, so that they well deserve their reputation as MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. are the only Watchmakers in India who import Watches direct from their OWN Manufactory—a fact which allows them to sell at considerably cheaper rates than any other Firm, who must obtain them through Agencies. They specially recommend.

THEIR WELL KNOWN 50 RS. WATCH

in open face, hunting and half hunting cases, and in different sizes, suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen.

The movements of these Watches possess a fine Lever Escapement on the English principle, and are fitted in well built and strong sterling silver cases.

THEIR SILVER WATCH AT RS. 75.

This Watch built on the same principle as the above can be highly recommended as an exceedingly serviceable and durable time-keeper. The movement is fitted in an *extra* strong silver case with gold hinges and possesses a compensation balance and a balance, spring of the system BREQUET, being the best adapted to produce isochronal vibrations.

THEIR SILVER WATCH AT RS. 110

will certainly satisfy the most critical observer. This Watch combines the advantages and qualities of the above two mentioned Watches with the addition of the keyless mechanism. These can be had only in hunting and half-hunting cases.

The above WATCHES are in stock in strong and solid 18 carat Gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

Catalogues sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 30th MAY.
Grand Complimentary Benefit to
MISS EMILY BLAIN.
On this occasion those popular artistes,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
AND
MR. JOHN JACK,
Have, in the kindest manner, offered their assistance.

The performance will commence with the great drama,
DRIVEN FROM HOME;
OR
THE FARMER'S IRON WILL.
And will conclude with the screaming burlesque,
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 31.
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
IN A BILL OF GREAT EXCELLENCE.

Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of Fresh Consignment of John Gosnell & Co's celebrated and richly scented perfumery, &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M, on a/c and risk of whom it may concern an Invoice containing ten cases of above celebrated maker's perfumery consisting in fancy paper boxes, such as Bouquet, Musk, Blush Rose, New Mown Hay, Sandle, Wood, Acacia Province Rose, Kiss me Quick, Golden Lily, Rose Geranium, Violet, Rifle Brigad, Hillotrop Gypcaea, White Rose, spring flower, and many other sort of scent, extra highly perfumed Violet Powder, Cherry Tooth ium Paste, Geran Powder, Old Brown Windsor soaps, improved Old Brown Windsor Soaps, 1 lb. Bars of assorted soaps, Tablet Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes Nail Brushes, Eaud Cologne, and Florida water, etc., etc., etc.

Above will be sold in small lots suitable to the ladies and gentlemen.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, flower pattern, rich glass and electroplated ware, French polished furniture, one office shigram on phaeton with pony, complete, &c., &c., the property of Sinclair Peery, Esquire, changing his residence at Calbadevi road, on the first floor of Bible Society's build ing.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st May, sale to commence at 1 p. m. at above mentioned place as follows:—

Consisting of rich electroplated ware, such as double branch candlesticks, pickleframe, liquor, cruet, breakfast frames, tea-coffee services, curry dishes, spoons and forks, &c., &c., rich and flowered glass ware, dinner and dessert services, French polished marble top circular table, drawing room chairs, conversation couches, pier tables, chiffoneers, easy, arm, and rocking chairs, set of dining tables and chairs, side boards, bedstead, bedroom couches, dressing and washing tables, tea-pays, screens, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

1 office shigram.
1 phaeton with pony complete.

ISORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BROACH MILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in their Auction Rooms, No. 4, Forbes Street, Bombay, by order of the liquidators of the Broach Mills Company, Limited, in Liquidation, on SATURDAY, the 31st May instant, at 2 p. m., the Mill of the Company situated at Broach, which is built upon a freehold ground, together with all other premises, particulars of which and conditions of sale can be seen at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 9, Mornaby Row.

The Mill contains—
17,056 Mule Spindles.
5,968 Throstle do.
200 Looms.
50 Gins.

The Mill with all the Machinery to be sold in the state in which it now stands, and all intending purchasers are requested to inspect the Mill beforehand, as the liquidators will not be responsible for the condition of the Mill or machinery.

An Inventory of all the machinery can be seen at the Office of the Company.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Office and Household Furniture, at Elphinstone Circle.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and in Re. Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. the undermentioned:—

Office furniture, horse, palankeen, hamper, blackwood and teakwood writing tables, pigeonholes, cupboards, chairs, iron safes by Milner and Lord, copying press, screens, clock, inkstands, sample cotton, &c.

Household furniture, plated glass and crockery wares, table cutlery, blackwood carved round table, carved sofas, tapoys, chaffoneers, drawing and dining room chairs, dressing and washing table, dressing glasses, cots, carpets, pictures, dispense and cookroom tables and cupboards, copper utensils, bath tubs, &c., &c.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th May 1879. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, by order of Messrs J. C. Bushby & Co. and on account of the concerned:—

J. C. B. & Co.—C.—67 Bales Compta Cotton, damaged by sea water.

J. C. B. & Co.—S. D.—93 Bales Sawginned Dharwar Cotton, damaged by sea water.

Also at the same time and place by order Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co. and on account of the under writers:—

NIXON.—C. T. D.—	100 Bales	damaged	Tinnevelly	Cotton.
Do. A. F. E.—	50	Do.	Do. M. G.	Broach Do.
Do. I. B. B.—	50	Do.	Do. Dholera	Do.
Do. I. B. C.—	50	Do.	Do.	Do.

Also at the same time and place by order of Messrs. Knoop and Co., and on account of the underwriters.

N F T O } 106 bales damaged Comraotee cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. and on account and risk of the underwriters the following bales of cotton:—

On the Masagon Bunder.

35 N D } W—55 bales damaged cotton in the P. and O. Co.'s Dookyard.
" " 38 bales damaged cotton at the Viegas Patent Slip.
" " 7 bales damaged cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1879.

NOTICES.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 67, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVOURITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to
WALLACE & Co.

Sole Agents in Bombay for

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28TH MAY 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 98⅜, French Rentes at 115½, Enfaced Rupee Paper at 73½ for Fours and 78½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce Markets there is no change in prices; Linseed is reported strong, Rapeseed quiet.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday closed quiet, quotations being the same as on Friday last, except for Twist, which is quoted ¼d. per lb. higher. Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, sales 6,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. From private telegrams, however, we learn that Americans were 5-32d. lower, Surats difficult of sale to arrive, and this morning's market opened dull with a decline of 1-16d. in arrivals. The fact is that the market is now entirely in the hands of the speculators, and prices are depressed or advanced from day to day as may suit their book. From New York yesterday's telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands as having declined from 13¼ to 13 cents, and August shipment from 13·61 to 13·12 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	5,000	2,800	1,800
Four days' do.	10,000	16,000	9,900	4,400
Totalsince 1st Sept.	4,371,500	...	4,151,100	3,874,200

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 51d. per oz., which we hear is confirmed by private advices.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at yesterday's rates, and during the morning business was done on this basis, but in the afternoon, owing to stronger accounts from Calcutta, an advance of ¼d. per Rupee took place, telegraphic demand, to a fair extent, having been done at 1s. 7⅞d. There is nothing now in as to the position, and for the remainder of this Mail's business we shall as usual be mainly guided by the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London. The general opinion seems to be that 1s. 7⅞d. will be obtained, and if so we shall probably see a further advance in rates. The market, in fact, wears quite an upward appearance, and so long as Germany keeps out of the market as a seller of Silver and Council drafts are not increased in amount, we may look for this tendency being continued. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7⅞d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·09¾	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has advanced to ¼ per cent premium, but for 60 days' sight the quotation remains at ¼ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a shade firmer to-day, and although no extent of business has been done, rates tend in favour of sellers. We call Fours Rs. 91; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96½ for Old and Rs. 96 for New.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but steady with few changes in values. Bank of Bombay remain unaltered at Rs. 672½. Land shares are unchanged, and Press Companies are the same with the exception of a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firmer owing to the decline in Cotton, and we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Oriental and Rs. 10 in Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit.

COTTON has been quite stagnant to-day, and we have scarcely heard of a transaction for export, the decline in Liverpool and the rise in Exchange putting buyers quite out of the Market. For Good Fair Omrawuttee there is some enquiry, but the supply is almost exhausted, and the season may be considered as virtually at an end. The arrivals here yesterday were 3,972 bales, making a total of 24,834 bales for the six days. Quotations, as near as can be given in the absence of business, are as follows:—

Good Ginned Broach	Rs. 264	per candy.
Good Omra ,, ,,	250	,,
F. G. F. do ,, ,,	245	,,
G. F. do ,, ,,	240	,,
Good Dhollera ,, ,,	245	,,
F. G. F. do ,, ,,	240	,,
G. F. do ,, ,,	235	,,

FREIGHTS are extremely dull and very few engagements are being made. By steam for Liverpool 25s. per ton is now the quotation and weak at that, while by sail 16s. 3d. continues the rate by iron ships. For Trieste and Venice there is some little enquiry at 35s. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS remain quiet but steady. The demand is slow and the clearances from the bazaar are only estimated at 250 to 300 packages per diem, but sellers continue firm, and there is no quotable change in prices.

COALS are dull and there are no buyers now for forward shipment, although ready stocks command high rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	12½ do	672½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,250	625	12½	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 pa*	795
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.a	360
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,460	all	15 p.a	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	180	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	910
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct	230
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	2540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	20	470
Berar Company (New)	153	500	all	60 p.a.	470
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	70
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	48
Carwar Co	1,000	1,000	all	10 do	250
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	30 do	450
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	400	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co	1,000	1,000	all	60 do	840
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	960
French Press Co	800	500	all	75 p.a.	460
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	all	30 do	215
Prince of W. Press	130	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co	600	400	1,125	25 do	250
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500

* For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	13·0·14·0	do	26
,, £10	6·0· 7·0	do	72		
Ditto ,,	£20	21·12·1	do	32	
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19·0·19·5	do	350

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	406	2,000	1,700	..	nomina
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.a.	nomina
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.a.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	55
Shownaggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.a.	600
Bombay Union	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	25
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.a*	420
Broach Mills	1,500	150	all	10 p.a*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	610
Oriental S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. a.	570
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	305
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..	260
Ismailing S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.a*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.a*	835
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.a.	780
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	450
Jawraj Ballco Mills	740	1,000	all	35 p.a*	630
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	900
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*	550
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	200
Madras U. Spinning	420	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	23 p.a*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,070
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.a*	930
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India	..	..	..	..	5
Nerbudda S. and W. Co.	950	1,000	all	30 p. a.	675
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	400	1,000	all	..	nominal
Nursey S. and W. Co.	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Oriental	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*	do.
Princes of Wales Spinning	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*	595
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	600	1,250	all	75	135
Soondercas Spinning	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.	500
Do. do., 2 Shares	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	500
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	120
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	all	20 p.a.	725
	550	1,000	all	25 p.a.	490

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.a.	1,820
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p. a.	2,260
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. a.	120
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	..	325
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld	500	300	300	35 p. a.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	..
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. a.	810
Thacker and Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	..	100
Thresher and Co.	1,500	500	6	24 p. a.	729
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p. ct	15

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 24th May 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,344	0	0
Merchandize	1,25,276	0	0
Telegraph	590	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,87,20	8	0

Corresponding week in May 1878.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,241	0	0
Merchandize	97,176	0	0
Telegraph	443	0	0
Other Receipts	5,014	0	0
Total Rs.	1,50,873	0	0
Increase Rs.	36,335	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship ALICE BUCK, 1,425 tons, Captain J. Herriman, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE *s. s.* ASHBURNE, 1,613 tons, Captain W. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne, 23rd April, with a cargo of 2,662 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Ally bin Amir, Mr. Abdool Modin bin Bimleade, Mr. Ahmed Admanee, Mr. Shaik Abdoola, Revd. Mr. R. Burke, Revd. Mr. J. Allen, and 31 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s *s. s.* SUMATRA, 1,406 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the following cargo:—85 cases beads, 9 packages papers, 5 bales twist, 268 packages piece goods, 9 cases medicine, 17 cases wine, 23 cases oilmanstores, 4 cases umbrellas, 1 case boots, 6 cases cochineal, 5 cases provisions, 13 cases saffron, 832 boxes silver, 5 packages akulkurra, 1 box silver coins, 1 box coins, 2 boxes specie, 2 boxes pearls, and many packages merchandize.

THE CLAN LINE *s. s.* CLAN STUART, 1,358 tons, Captain G. Cowley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 25th April, with the following cargo:—13 cases thread, 125 cases beer, 97 bales twist, 64 casks sulphur, 64 cases clocks, 300 cases brandy, 22 packages colour and paint, 1,567 packages piece goods, 4 cases copper, 210 cases brass, 25 cases wine and spirit, 15 cases umbrellas, 20 cases whiskey, 18 cases safe, 45 packages porter, 341 cases soap, 10 packages alum, 10 packages oil, 63 kegs nails, 384 tons coals, and many packages merchandize.

PASSENGERS PER CLAN LINE S. S. CLAN STUART.

THE CLAN LINE *s. s.* CLAN STUART, 1,358 tons, Captain G. Cowley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 28th April, with following passengers:—

Col E W Dun, Miss Falloon, Mrs Barrett, Mrs Cambell and two children, Mrs Fraser, Mr H A McLeod, Mr T Leadfield, Mr Nisbett, and Mr Black.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Shanghai, Apr 30.
28	Ashburne (s)	Hall	Tyne, Apr 23.
	Clan Stuart (s)	Camley	Liverpool, Apr 28.
	Sumatra (s)	Seaton	Venice, May 2.
	James Livesay	Smith	Rangoon, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Calcutta (s)	Smith	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Alice Buck, Harriman, to Havre, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam, to Southampton.
Steamer Tuscany, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
23 Manora (s) ..... Cosens ..... Natal, May 1.
City of Paris ..... Cumming ..... London, Feb 1.
Chimsura ..... Lodar ..... Liverpool, Feb 15.
Lochee ..... Raeburn ..... Liverpool, Feb 20.
24 Tenasserim ..... Balderon ..... Liverpool, Jan 21.
Glengarry ..... Millar ..... Liverpool, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

May. 23.—Steamer Ava. Ships Blairgowrie and County of Selkirk.
May. 24.—Steamer Chanda. Ship Star of Bengal.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Manora—Table Bay 16th April, ship Philosopher with return coolies sailed for Calcutta Natal 1st May, barque Caroline arrived from Calcutta.
By Lochee—American Ship Mary L Ston in Lat 19 S, Long 70 E, 28 days out British Ship Hamody of Bombay in Lat 18 N, Long, 87 E.
By Tenasserim—Hamoody in Lat 16·45 N, Long 87·30 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.
23 Edouard .... Lutchempore.
24 Sierra Nevada .... Mauritius.
Stamus .... Lutchempore.
Remington .... Returned from Sea.
25 Grasmere .... Mauritius.
Shhopie (s) .... Bombay.
Canara (s) .... Calcutta.
Duke of Argyll (s) .... Calcutta.
Ornate .... Lutchempore.

DEPARTURES.

May.
24 Surrey .... Northern.
Puttialla (s) .... Rangoon & N P.
25 Adelaide .... Seeking.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Canara, from Calcutta, to-day:—
From Gopanlpore—Mr Grahame, Captain Harden, From Coconada—Mr Middleton, Mr and Mrs Arden, and Mr Dwyer
From Masulipatam—Rev and Mrs Uhlichid.
Per s s Ethiopia, from Bombay, to-day:—
From Bombay—Mr Howard.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May.
8 Rapido, lt G Boat, DeAmezaga, from Zilla.
8 Vittor Pisani, It Frigate, D. of Genova, from Portsaid.
9 Beacon, H M G Boat, Woolford, from Suez.
9 Acsardi, ss, Ahmed Bey, from Jeddah.
9 Arab, H M Ship, Dicken, from Muccala.
10 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
12 Tezzer, H M S, Woodhouse, from Muscat.
13 Oakdale, ss, Alderton, from Rangoon.
14 Dragon, H M G Boat, Hawkins, from Suez.
14 Khadive, ss, Steward, from London.
14 Orchis, ss, Johnson, from Rangoon.
15 Cadacus, ss, Satterly, from Bassein.
15 Chinsura, ss, Gavin, from Bombay.
15 Eros, ss, Speedy, from Bombay.
15 Java, ss, Pratt, from Kurrachee.
16 Chindwara, ss, Brown, from London.
16 Ava, ss, Champenois, from Marseilles.
17 St. George, ss, Peters, from Akyab.
17 Horden, ss, Turner, from Bombay.
18 Septima, ss, Hassenau, from Buscorah.
18 Eustace, ss, Dobson, from Bassein.
18 Poonah, ss, Chapman, from Calcutta.
18 Thibet, ss, Torbock, from Bombay.
18 Swiftsure, ss, Gibson, from Rangoon.
19 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Bombay.
20 Madras, ss, Richardson, from Bassein.
20 Tyne, H M T Ship, Stokes, from Plymouth.
20 Allum Ghier, Ship, Williams, from Jeddah.
20 Gelderland, ss, Boon, from Batavia.
20 Wilton, ss, Jarvis, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May.
13 Oakdale, ss, Alderton, to Portsaid F O.
14 Khadive, ss, Steward, to Bombay.
14 Orchis, ss, Johnson, to Portsaid F O.
15 Acsardi, ss, Ahmed Bey, to Bussorah.
15 Cadacus, ss, Satterly, to St Nazaire.
15 Eros, ss, Speedy, to Liverpool.
16 Java, ss, Pratt, to London.
17 Chinsura, ss, Gavin, to Zanzibar.
17 Ava, ss, Champenois, to Shanghai.
17 St George, ss, Peters, to Bremen.
17 Horden, ss, Turner, to Amsterdam.
18 Chindwara, ss, Brown, to Kurrachee.
18 Septima, ss, Hassenau, to Hodeidah.
18 Eustace, ss, Dobson, to Portsaid F O.
19 Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
19 Poonah, ss, Chapman, to London.
19 Thibet, ss, Torbock, to Venice.
19 Swiftsure, ss, Gibson, to Portsaid F O.
20 Madras, ss, Richardson, to Portsaid F O.
20 Tyne, H M T ship, Stokes, to Hongkong.
20 Allum Ghier, ship, Williams, to Calcutta.
21 Gelderland, ss, Boon, to Rotterdam.
21 Wilton, ss, Jarvis, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Rapido, It G boat, De Amezaga, from Zailla.
Vittor Pisani, It Frigate, Duke of Genova.
Beacon, H M G boat, Woodroff, from Suez.
Arab, H M ship, Dicken, from Muccala.
Tezzer, H M ship, Woodhouse, from at Muscat
Dragon, H M G boat, Hawkins, from Suez.
Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—4 cases umbrellas, Framjee Eduljee.
Anglia s—3 tierces paint, Dossabhoy Sullomanjee.
Nilgiri s—26 cases gingerwine, Dajeebhoy Padabhoy.
Clan Ranald s—59 cases gingerwine, and 50 cases rum, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—12 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Suez s—4 cases sheet glass, Essoofally Mamoojee.
Willow Hall—1 box blotting paper, Bhicoo Nazba and Co; 100 cases sodawater bottles, Sallaymahamed Fazul.
Palm s—10 cases gin, Bazonjee Eduljee Lakdawalla.
Sekhra s—25 Drums linseed oil, and 1 case lemon chrome, Abdoolcador Abdoolhoosein; 30 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co; 30 casks beer Eduljee Bazonjee; 6 cases chlordyne, Futtett and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Austria s—80 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrowjee.
Austria s—65 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—26 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Frecureur s—100 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Egbert s—41 bales hemp, George, Feil and Co; 50 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 67 bales cotton waste, The National S and W Co; 25 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum.
Wistow Hall s—105 bales hemp, Ralli Brothers; 8 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 480 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Narcisus s—200 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Joosub Lutiff.
Abercane—300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 65 bales wool, Goculdass.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam s—88 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 25 bales skins, Dostmahamed Hussonbhoy and Co; 23 bales hides and skins, Shariffbhoy Jaffer and Co; 11 bales carpets 6 bales skins and 5 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 13 bales hides and skins, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo; 18 bales hides and skins, Hasum Oomer; 139 cwts M of P shells and 3 cwts samoodarins, David Sassoon and Co; 92½ cwts M of P shells, Hajee Joosub Lutiff; 82½ cwts M of P shells, Joomal and Lalljee; 45 cwts ginger, Jayaram Sittaram; 10 cases, fishmaws, Alladin Mahamed Dama; 24 cwts E feeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 11 cases fishmaws, Allarakhia Sazun; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 10 cases bristles, Feroze Mahamed; 856 packages ginger 2,691 packages coffee, 57 casks cocoanut oil, 60 bundles bark, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cold Stream—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.
Toftcombe—160 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co.
Tuscany s—300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 250 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co.

FOR VENETIA.

Venetia s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Apperley, Captain, 15th Cavalry, from Multan.
King, Lieut, P W O Grenadiers, from Nusseerabad.
Griffin, Major, R A, from Neemuch.
Thatcher, Col, 28th Bombay N I, from Baroda.
Thatcher, Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, from Baroda.

MAY 28.

Brown, 2nd Lieut, 78th Regt, from England.
Savage, Vet Surg, from England.
Pringle, Vet Surg, from England.
Collis, Captain, 6th Regt, from England.
Mockler, Sub Lieut, 35th Madras N I, from Bands,
Maunsell, Col, R E, from England.
Hooper, Lieut Col, 1st Regt, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Llwellyn, Major, R A, on leave, to ——.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 24.)

MR H A Heath, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade.

MR C A Fraser is appointed to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr Cawley, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed Assistant to the Political Agent in the Naga Hills.

Captain C B Cooke, Political Agent, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, and is posted to Nowgong, as Cantonment Magistrate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 22nd May 1879.

The services of Lieut P A Buckland, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps: Lieut Roberts, 39th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 27th N I.

The undermentioned officer is to have the rank of Brigadier General (2nd Class), while employed in the Command of a Brigade in the field:—Colonel H Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major:—Captain (Brevet Major) E G G Hastings, General List, Cavalry; Captain (Brevet Major) R M Jennings, General List, Cavalry; Captain (Brevet Major) F H Maude, General List, Infantry.

Lieut Hughes, Officiating Wing Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, to be Wing Officer, vice Major W Battye, killed in action.

Captain Smyth, R A, Commandant, No 5, Garrison Battery, to officiate Commandant No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, as a temporary arrangement, vice Major J Charles, who vacates on promotion.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary medical certificate:—

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Colonel) Roberts, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, for 2 years.

Major J Upperton, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 16th Bengal Cavalry, for 182 days.

Captain Remington, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 15th N I, for 1 year.

—Lieut DesVoeux, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th N I, for 1 year.

Lieut Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 12th N I, for 2 years.

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary F Grise is transferred to the Pension Establishment, on an invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem.

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary W Skeaf is transferred to the Pension Establishment, on an invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem.

The services of Lieut E T Thackeray, V C, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Captain J G Nicholson, R E, are replaced at the disposal of the P W Department.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief:—Lieute W T Shone, A C Bruce, A L Mein, and G M Porter, R Es.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

G G O dated the 21st April, appointing Mr G J D Browne to be a clerk, on probation, being no longer required, are dispensed with.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major A T Fraser, R E, Executive Engineer, Mysore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Consequent on reduction of establishment, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following revisions in the Mysore Public Works Department:—

Lieut-Col W R Johnson, M S C, Chief Engineer, Class III (temporary rank), and Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Captain G Bowen, R E, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), and Officiating Under-Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Buildings and Roads Branch, to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Messrs J M Montague and J Wallace, Assistant Engineers, are transferred from Bengal Railway Branch to Bombay for employment on State Railways.

Mr R Campbell, Assistant Engineer, Mysore, is transferred to the Western System of State Railways.

Captain H W Gell, R E, Executive Engineer, temporary rank, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Lieut R C Maxwell, R E, Assistant Engineer, Western System of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain H W Clarke, R E, or until further orders.

CALENDAR FOR MAY AND JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....29th, 4h. 27·9 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 29	.....	5 24	6 30	4 48 m 5 22 a	10 58 m 10 58 a
Fri. 30	.....	5 24	6 30	6 8 m 6 24 a	10 7 a ...
Sat. 31	.....	5 24	6 31	7 24 m 7 23 a	0 59 m 0 59 a
Sun. 1	Penticost—or Whit-Sunday.	5 24	6 31	8 34 m 8 19 a	2 59 m 2 30 a
Mon. 2	.....	5 24	6 31	9 31 m 9 7 a	3 44 m 3 27 a
Tues. 3	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 32	10 24 m 9 59 a	3 36 m 4 21 a
Wed. 4	1st Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 32	11 12 m 10 50 a	4 25 m 5 11 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BASHFORD—April 23rd, at Sydney Villa, Sandown, Isle of Wight, the wife of T. Bashford, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WOODCOCK—May 26th, at Poona, the wife of Captain H. Frere Woodcock, Military Accounts Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WELMAN—FALLOON—May 28th, at Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, by the Rev. G. O. Reynell, George Arthur Welman, Esq., 5th Regt. Madras N. I., to Frances Louise Bembom, fourth daughter of Garnet Wolseley Falloon, Esq., late R. I. C., New Ross, Ireland.

DEATH.

CHRYSTAL—May 18th, at Sea, off Aden, S. S. Thibet, Macpherson, infant son of F. Chrystal.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—May 23rd, at Raichoor, the wife of Mr. James Andrews, Station Master, Madras Railway, of a son.

McQUEEN—May 10th, at Simla, the wife of Major McQueen, Commanding 5th Regiment P. F. F., of a daughter.

MACKESY—May 21st, at Murree, the wife of Lieut. Colonel W. H. Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RUDDOCK—ROSS—May 21st, at Pubna, by the Rev. E. K. Blumhardt, M. A., Edward Hardcastle Ruddock, B. C. S., to Eva Anne, fifth daughter of the late J. R. B. Ross, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

BAPTIST—April 11th, at Calcutta, Harriett Frances, the beloved wife of E. Baptist.

DACRES—May 18th, at Lundi Kotal, of typhoid fever, Lieutenant R. E. L. Dacres, R.A.

LENNOX—May 19th, at Trichinopoly, Mrs. John Lennox, aged 38 years.

REID—May 23rd, at Jhelum, Mr. J. E. Reid, of cholera, aged 31 years.

SAGE—May 12th, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, suddenly R. P. Sage, Esq., in his 64th year.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

THE results of six months' campaigning of some 30,000 British troops in Afghanistan are now before the public. The most important of the stipulations contained in the new Treaty are those detailed in the third, fourth, sixth, and seventh articles. From these it will have been observed that the Amir engages in future to conduct his relations with Foreign States according to the advice of the British Government, who will defend him hereafter against outside aggression. A British Resident is always to reside at Kabul, and will have the right to send British Agents on special occasions to the Afghan frontier. Commercial facilities are to be arranged, the details of which are to be settled within one year. Pishin and the Kurram valleys are to be made over to us as assigned districts, and will doubtless in future be occupied by British troops. From the former district it will always be possible to rapidly occupy Kandahar, while at General Roberts' present halting place, should the future garrison be located there, our forces will be within one week's march of Kabul. If, then, say 4,000 men are cantoned in Pishin and a like number on the Peiwar, we shall always have the power of marching promptly and of striking at without delay the two principal points in Afghanistan, and shall thus unmistakably so dominate the Court at Kabul that we may count upon having the Amir of Afghanistan at least thoroughly for the future, under control. To that extent we may consider the Treaty to be thoroughly satisfactory, and we may deem ourselves, so far as the paper engagements are concerned, well out of an unsatisfactory and unpopular war. The light which experience has thrown upon the condition of things prevailing in that country has taught us that it will be wise to have as little to do with the people as possible, and we ought therefore, on the whole, to be glad that there is to be no direct annexation. We could understand a policy that would mean the bold extension of our frontiers to the Oxus and the acceptation of the responsibilities which that course would entail, but it has now become clear that to annex portions of Afghanistan and to let the remainder continue independent, would only be to provide the people with grounds for continued rebellion, and to render them liable to be worked on by outside intrigue. All will approve, therefore, of a policy which, while retaining to us military positions that will always give us the power of striking sharply at Kabul—should it ever be necessary to do so again—does not at the same time bring us into too close contact with the people themselves, who, we think, will soon become fast friends with our garrisons under the independent conditions yesterday detailed. We already have in the ranks of our Bengal regiments a large P

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

THE TREATY WITH YAKUB KHAN.

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Mr. Jenkyns, C. S., Assistant to Major Cavagnari, is expected to reach Simla shortly with the new Treaty for ratification by the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Parliament has been adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess until the 9th June.

ARMY ORGANISATION.

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate the organisation of the British Army is composed of General Airey as President, and Generals Lord Napier, Macdongall, and Norman as the other members.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby run this day :—

Sir Bevys	1
Palm Bearer	2
Visconti	3

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Company S. S. Malwa, with the outward English Mails of the 16th instant, left here this evening for Bombay at 8 p.m.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 9-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10¼
8¼ lbs. do.	6-9
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ per cent. do.	78½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	110½
Bar Silver	51

Arrivals—Medea, Flammeller and Clandon.
Departures—Maharajah and Singapore.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 28, 4-45 P.M.

Mail Steamer Hindostan from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 28.

CANNANORE, 4-21 p.m.—Weather stormy, wind NW. Fall of rain 1 inch 48 cents.

CANARA, 5-5 p.m.—Weather showery ; wind S.W. 6 ; thermometer 82 ; barometer 29·750. Fall of rain 1 inches 32 cents.

MANGALORE, 5-15 p.m.—Weather rainy, wind S.W. Fall of rain 5 inches 90 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. light ; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 24 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand				per Rs.
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 7¾d.	per Re.
Credits,	3	,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents,	3	,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Francs	3	,, ,,	2·09¼	,,

PURSUANT to the advice of counsel, and in accordance with a recent resolution of the Corporation, a suit has been instituted in the Small Causes Court on behalf of the Bombay Municipality against Syed Imamoodin Raffaey and others, with a view to eject the latter from the Victoria Gardens. The late fakir's encroachment on the spot in the Gardens, which, though at first it was no bigger than a few feet of squatting-ground, grew subsequently into a mosque and a saint's tomb, might furnish material for an interesting chapter in the history of Mahomedan *durgahs* when one comes to be written. Since the death of the fakir, who frequently figured in the municipal annals of Bombay, the defendants have taken possession of the ground which he wrongfully held, and which measures about 1,304 square yards. The result of the suit will be looked to with much public interest.

THE property of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, one of the unfortunate companies lately mismanaged by Nursey Kessowjee, is to be sold by public auction in a short time. On the application of Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, solicitors for the official liquidators of the company, Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday ordered that the liquidators proceed to sell, by public auction or by private contract subject to the sanction of the Court, the whole of the Company's property, including the property of the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company which was purchased by the Colaba S. and W. Company for Rs. 1,60,000 ; and that the sale be advertised in the local newspapers. On the 8th January 1879, the Colaba S. and W. Company was ordered to be wound up by the High Court ; on the 1st February last, Messrs. H. R. Cormack, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and M. R. de Quadros were appointed the official liquidators ; and on the 28th March last they were authorized by the Court, until such time as the mill property should be sold, to let it on lease and invite tenders for that purpose. The liquidators had, however, received no offer to take the property on lease which they could accept with advantage to the Company. The difficulties in the way of an early sale of the mills, which were anticipated at the time the last mentioned order was made, had been to a great extent overcome by the liquidators, who now feel themselves to be in a position to proceed to a sale of the property.

IN the matter of the liquidation of the Mandvie Spinning, Weaving, and Press Company, Sir Charles Sargent made an order on the 25th April last for the sale by public auction of all that piece of land, containing by admeasurement about five acres, situated at Catchgaum in the district of Khandeish, and forming part of the property of the Mandvie S. W. and Press Company, together with an unfinished building standing thereon and intended for cotton presses, as well as all materials, machinery, plant, &c., lying there and belonging to the Company. The property in question was sold last week by Messrs. Meherjee, Johnston & Co., auctioneers, by order of Mr. J. Y. Lang, the official liquidator, at his office in Rampart Row. The highest bidder was Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, to whom it was knocked down for Rs. 16,700.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the completion of the branch from the main line of the South Indian Railway at Chingleput to Conjeveram, the earthworks of which, undertaken in 1877 as a Famine relief work, are finished. The estimate for completing the work is Rs. 8,71,735, and it is believed that the traffic on the line will render it self-supporting.

THE Secretary of State, after full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and of the memorials of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the merchants and inhabitants of the city and Ahmedabad, has, we regret to say, confirmed the decision of the Government of India as to the adoption of the metre gauge on the Pahlunpore section of the Western Rajputana State Railway.

THE place left blank by the suppression of the *Som Prakash* for publishing a seditious letter in February last, has not long remained unfilled, and a new star has risen in the Bengal journalistic firmament. The first number of the *Navabibhakar* appeared in Calcutta on the 28th of April. The proprietors say that they have not been daunted by Act IX. of 1878 or depressed by the death of some of the leading vernacular newspapers. That they have not been daunted or depressed is (says the Allahabad paper) very evident, for they have sent forth their new-born innocent in the very form and dress of the deceased culprit. It is not only that the voice is Jacob's voice, the hands also are the hands of Jacob. The conductors of the *Nababibhakar* firmly believe that the vernacular press is almost the only means in this country by which the Government can be kept informed of the grievances and wants of the people. They see troubles in every direction—an Afghan war, a Zulu campaign, difficulties in Burma, famine in India, and a financial crisis—and now that the *Som Prakash* is dead, they must and will come forward and help Lord Lytton with their advice. They will discuss all topics—political, social, religious and literary—from an independent point of view, but the editor nobly promises to devote the greater portion of his time to politics. Verily the *Nababibhakar*—we had almost said the *Som Prakash*—is heaping coals of fire on the head of the Governments of India and Bengal.

A POONA paper says—There is great apprehension of another famine in the Indapur taluka in the Poona Collectorate, in consequence of which the Collector, Mr. Moore, has proceeded there to cause the necessary arrangements to be made in behalf of the ryots.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe a fee of two annas for the registration of fully prepaid book or pattern packets conveyed by the inland post within the limits of British India. This rate will have effect in respect of book or pattern packets posted on or after the 1st July.

A LINE of telegraph is at once to be constructed between Sealkot and Jummoo. A telegraph line is already being worked between Jummoo and Srinuggur ; and between the latter place and Gilgit, a distance of 240 miles, the line has been, for some time past, under construction. The idea of connecting the Kashmir telegraph with the lines in British territory, originated, we (*Pioneer*) understand, with His Highness the Maharaja himself, and is an excellent one ; no time should be lost in getting on with the work.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that Yakub Khan's coming-in "had a good effect upon all the tribes, and markedly so on the Mohmunds."

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) recently published news—received from Kabul direct—to the effect that Russian agents were intriguing in Balkh, the North-Western Province of Afghanistan. We now hear that Balkh is in a state of civil war, similar to that which lately broke out in Badakshan, and ended in the expulsion of Yakub's troops. Our informant is a correspondent whose trustworthiness has stood a long and satisfactory test. His present letter is dated the 20th instant, and states that, two days previously, reports reached Kabul of severe fighting at Balkh, in the course of which many of the Amir's troops were killed. Under these circumstances, orders appear to have been issued at the Afghan capital for the troops at Kandahar and Herat to prepare for an advance on the disturbed province. And he adds that Shere Ali Khan, Khandahari, whom Yakub left in charge of the capital, is said to be busily collecting provisions and transport animals for the same purpose. The importance of maintaining a firm hold over Balkh is obvious at a glance. The city is the next great stage after Merv, on the way to Kabul ; and in the event of any Russian operations near Merv it would necessarily be thrown into commotion. All this goes to show—what we have consistently urged upon the Government—that Yakub's trials are by no means over, and that if our 'alliance' with him is to be anything better than a contemptible sham, our task, too, is only beginning.

THE Mussoorie correspondent of the *Pioneer* relates the following story of the destruction of a tigress which had killed several persons in the neighbourhood of Gurhwal :—" There was something terrible in its mode of seizing and destroying its victims. Two men would be walking in Indian file along a narrow path in the forest, when the foremost turning round in surprise at getting no answer to some question or comment on some remark, would find himself alone. Returning to look for his companion he would find him lying dead across the pathway with two red marks on the back of his neck, and the tiger's traces close by. Stealthily the enemy had sprung on him from behind, and he had died without a sound. Last week Mr. Dansey, of the Forest Department, who was out in camp in Gurhwal, was informed by a native that a man had been slain in a patch of grass not far from his camp. As he had no elephant, he went on foot to the spot, saw the tigress, and fired at her, but without effect. He went to get some elephants from another camp, intending to renew the fight. In the meanwhile news of the " kill" had been carried to Mr. Greig, the Conservator of the Forests, who was in camp twelve miles away, and reached him just as he was sitting down to dinner. He got out his elephants and started off at once. It was a moonlight night, and when he reached the spot he saw that his only chance of getting the tigress was to send an elephant round to beat the grass while he waited near an open space for her to come out. In a short while she made her appearance, and he slew her with one shot and returned to his camp. Next morning Mr. Dansey and Captain Campbell, ignorant of what had taken place in the night, returned with their elephants to pursue the adventure. No tigress appeared, but they suddenly came upon the body of the man who had been killed by her. As they approached, they saw that he still moved ; they jumped off their elephants, raised him up, and then found that the movements of the body were caused by three little tiger cubs who lay nestled under the corpse, for warmth and shelter. These they carried off in triumph, and divided by drawing lots."

THE Government measure to amend the law of copyright will probably be introduced into Parliament this session. The Bill, which has been drafted and is now under consideration, embodies the principal changes in the law of copyright which were recommended by the Royal Commission.

AT a State dinner given in honour of General Grant by H. E. Mr. Pope Hennessey in Government House, Hongkong, on the 3rd inst., the following reply was made by General Grant to the toast of his health proposed by the Governor : " I am very grateful to you for your kind address, to which I would be happy to respond, but there is so much personal and flattering to myself that I find it impossible. It is only a continuance of the kindness that I have received not only in England, but in India, and in the British colonies ; wherever, in fact, I have met Englishmen, I have met nothing but courtesy, hospitality, and good-will to myself and my country. As you have said, I am about to leave the British and pass into the Chinese Empire. I have met no gentlemen so kind as the gentlemen of England. For this reception, more especially for the reception in Hongkong, I am grateful, as I know my friends and countrymen at home are grateful for the kindness that I have been honoured with during the last two years. I do not know that I can say anything better, nor anything which is nearer to my heart, now that I am leaving the British Empire, than to ask you all to unite in this sentiment : 'The perpetual friendship and alliance of the two great English-speaking nations of the world—England and America.'"

MR. STANLEY arrived at Zanzibar in his little vessel, the Albion, on the 18th of March. The secret of the objects of his new African expedition had been well kept up to the time of the departure of the last Mail ; but it was generally supposed that his destination was the Congo, it having been remarked that he carries with him a steam launch and a large cutter, with a quantity of pierced iron plates evidently intended to form a shield round the boats in case of attack—in short, a sort of preparation just suited for river navigation in a hostile region such as Mr. Stanley passed through on his memorable descent of the Congo. He has engaged a large number of his old followers at Zanzibar, and paid them advanced wages, promising them that they shall see Europe when their work is over.

SOME twenty years ago the wretched impostor "Montgomery," who was convicted the other day, gave some lectures at Perth, Melrose, and Stirling to Young Men's Christian Associations and was hailed in the North as a literary prodigy. His pretensions, however, were then exposed. It was discovered that his real name was James Hitchman, and that he was a tailor and a native of Oxford. In 1877 he had, it is said, the boldness to lease Rydal Mount, the residence of Wordsworth.

" T. T." writes in *Truth*—From Alexandria I hear the Raleigh is having a very pleasant stay there, the English community having been very hospitable to all on board ; dances, dinners, picnics, and fantasias (any entertainment there is called a fantasia by the Arabs) of all sorts being in abundance. The Raleigh has, in return, given one or two small dances, and also some amateur theatricals on board. The officers have been beaten by the Alexandrians both in football and cricket, but the latter can't come near them at lawn tennis.

Truth says—There are now—that is, there were on May 1—exactly 310 vacancies amongst the second lieutenants of cavalry and infantry of the line. To fill up these the War Office will, by July next, have only 146 young men available, that is supposing all the subalterns of militia who were examined last week, as well as all the cadets now at Sandhurst, prove themselves fit for the service by passing their respective examinations. That such will not be the case, and that of the 146 not more than 100 will come up to the required mark goes without saying. It follows that for the next six months the vacancies in the junior branch of the service will be somewhere about 200, not counting the casualties which may happen in the meantime.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 9th says :—Contrary to general expectation, the American horse Parole was among the runners for the Great Cheshire Stakes yesterday ; and, though he had a much heavier weight to carry than that with which he was saddled twenty-four hours previously, he beat his seven opponents in a style to suggest that the reason of his defeat on the previous day was his inability to compass the distance, the Chester Cup being run over a course of a mile and three-quarters, while for the Great Cheshire Stakes yesterday the distance was no more than a mile. Lord Dupplin's Reefer, who was in receipt of 23 lb. from Parole in Wednesday's race, was meeting him on 7 lb. less advantageous terms yesterday ; but this would not have been sufficient to invert their respective positions if the distance had been the same. A further proof of Parole's superiority over a mile course is afforded by the ease with which he defeated Sir Joseph, who was in receipt of 11 lb., and whose recent performances prove him to be a good horse over that distance. Lord Zetland's Flotsam, carrying 8 st. 9 lb., was among the unplaced horses ; and the general bearing of the running yesterday went to show that Parole, even if he is deficient in stamina, has no equal at weight for age over a mile course. Great things were expected of Lord Rosebery's Flavius, who has been heavily backed for the Derby, but the defeat which he sustained in the Dee Stakes may be taken as decisive of his chance in that race ; and as Squirrel also succumbed to Sunburn, it is safe to assume that neither of the pair will be heard of any more in connection with the Epsom race, which day by day seems reduced to a more limited compass.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

WE (*Ceylon Times*) are indebted to Captain Cosens of the Manora for late papers from the Cape, from which we make the following extracts. Captain Cosens sailed from Natal on the 1st inst., called at Mauritius on the 7th, sailed on the 9th, and anchored off at Galle at noon on the 17th, thus making an excellent passage. We are informed in a private letter from Captain Cosens that H. M. S. Forester arrived at Natal on the morning of his departure, and reported having found a good landing place on the Zulu coast, which will probably be of great service to the British troops.

(*Natal Mercury*, April 30.)

Another convoy has left the Tugela for the several forts, but we hope that the operations of mounted men will soon render such large escorts unnecessary. The Commissariat authorities are right, however, in laying in large supplies to as great a distance in Zululand as possible. Should it be found possible to establish a landing place at point Durnford, the difficulties of winter carriage will be greatly lessened.

Lord Chelmsford is now at Dundee, and we believe that a forward movement may be expected at an early date in May, but transport difficulties may impede action. Time is going on, and the season when traffic is usually suspended here will, in a few weeks, be at hand. Ulundi, however, is not more than a hard day's ride from either Fort Kambula or Fort Chelmsford, and even in the depth of winter—that is in the heart of the dry season—would be accessible.

LATEST FROM THE LOWER TUGELA.

APRIL 29.

A convoy of 64 wagons, containing commissariat and ordnance supplies, left at 2 p.m. to-day, under an escort of about 1200 men from the 88th, 3rd Buffs, and 99th. It will not proceed further this evening than John Dunn's laager, and will be met at the Amatikulu by the empty wagons under convoy from Fort Chelmsford, belonging to the last convoy which proceeded from half way. This exchange will then take place, the troops from this place returning with the empties. Advantage will probably be taken to strengthen Forts Crealock and Walker. I learn that upwards of seventy sick from Fort Chelmsford will leave with convoy.

No fresh intelligence from Col. Wood's column.

Capt. Clarke, R.A., arrived from Lydenburg last night ; left here again this morning to meet the General at Dundee.

FURTHER SUCCESSES.

CAPE TOWN, April 28.

The colonial force upon the Northern border has had three engagements, capturing 300 cattle. That which occurred on Tuesday, the 22nd, was very severe. The enemy were dislodged from the island, which they had fortified. One European is supposed to have been leading the enemy. Two Korannas, and several women and children, were captured. Lieut. Kohn and Private White dangerously wounded, and four men slightly.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. FORESTER.

This man-of-war left again for the Zulu coast yesterday afternoon. Captain Bradshaw and Mr. G. C. Cato were on board.

H. M. Gunboat Forester returned to the outer anchorage on Sunday morning after a cruise about the coast of Zululand. It will be remembered that some months back, while H. M. S. Active was on the station, she was off the coast of Zululand, they both got aground on a shoal near the spot marked Point Durnford in the map, but on a shoal not marked on the Admiralty chart. It will be remembered that it was with the utmost difficulty that the Tenedos was got off after three days' hard exertions on the part of the crew of the Active, and that she was only got off in time to save her from becoming a total wreck. The Forester went up to the locality principally to make an examination of it, and also, we understand, to test the practicability of landing stores about that neighbourhood. When the Forester got to the spot she lay to, and sent out some small boats to make soundings and to survey the district. While engaged in this occupation, those in the boats were startled by hearing shots from the shore, and to observe that these were immediately followed by bullets falling in close proximity to them. They returned the fire in the direction of the smoke on shore, and fell back gradually to their vessel. The Forester at once prepared for action, and threw some 64-pounder shells in the direction of the Zulus' smoke, and we believe killed some Zulus, but whether this is so or not, has not been definitely ascertained. It is certain that there were large herds of cattle near the beach, and that thirty-six of these were killed. One shell was sent over the heads of the Zulus three miles into the interior, to produce what it no doubt did, a panic, the range of the Forester guns while firing was over 2,000 yards.

Capt. Prior, it is stated, gave Umbelini his fatal wound, and on the same day shot the son of Sihayo.

VOLUNTEERS TO SERVE PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A Kimberley paper says that among the volunteers who are leaving there for the Zulu war, are a great number of Frenchmen. They go down, it is said, in the hope of being permitted to serve under Prince Napoleon, who is on Lord Chelmsford's Staff.

We learn that there is a vexatious outbreak of sickness among the men at the Lower Tugela.

We learn that the sick list at Mkinkihlovn is now alarming in its proportions, and we have it on good authority that the camp was pitched on a spot previously known for its unhealthy character. The 60th Rifles are the greatest sufferers.

MARITZBURG ITEMS.

A splendid sight was witnessed in the city yesterday morning, viz., the departure of the whole of the Dragoons. Although, however, people seemed to admire the horses and men so much, and to be proud of them, it is rather singular that not a cheer rose from the lips of the crowds that lined the street.

The Prince Imperial of France left for the front in wake of the General on Friday last. He had up to then been staying at Government House. The first Napoleon was the life-long enemy of the British Empire, which it was his most ardent desire to destroy, and his grand-nephew, excluded from the throne to which he seemed born, is now an officer in the English army, commencing his military career here fighting colonial natives. History's contrasts and history's romances are endless.

(*Natal Mercury*, April 26.)

A letter in yesterday's *Times of Natal* supplies some further particulars of the narrative given by the returned prisoners Grandier and Deane, whose remarkable escape from his captors has been already recorded. He confirms the fact of Umbeline's death, in its way, one of the most important events of the war, so far. Cetywayo's action in sending back the poor fellow Cubelane after trifling with him might be killed as a sacrifice to the *manes* of that chief shows how completely the king has thrown his mantle over the renegade Swazi. The tall talk indulged in by the latter to the effect that what he had done at the despatch of the prisoner with so small a guard as two men, only one of whom bore a gun, inclines us to suppose that he may have been purposely meant to escape, in order that Cetywayo's threats of vengeance might be made known to and strike awe in the breasts of his white enemies. The king's questions seem to indicate that he is a good deal in the dark as to the position of affairs, but his killing propensities appear to be in as full activity as ever.

At Utrecht and Kambula the belief prevails that Cetywayo may order another grand and concentrated attack upon General Wood's column. It would be a very unwise, however, to build too confidently upon that impression. Private information from the neighbourhood of Tring's Post confirms the belief that much intimidation exists amongst Zulus on the other side of the river at that point. For some days past rumours have been rife that a body of Zulus is collecting near the Tugela. Reports from the various drifts or crossing places, of which there are 22 in a distance of 30 miles, have been transmitted to the intombi on the other side daily. A movement of some kind, if evidently suspected, and the utmost vigilance is exercised by both the volunteers and native border guard upon whom devolve the whole responsibility of protecting the frontier at that exposed and most important point. We cannot help expressing our surprise that a certain portion of the regular cavalry is not being stationed in this vicinity, which is high and healthful, and as favourable for horses as any point higher up. The presence of a powerful cavalry force would be the most effecting means of preventing any attempt at an inroad. It is just possible, of course, that bodies of Zulus who are disaffected towards the King are congregating near the border, in order to offer submission and claim protection ; but we are not aware that there is any evidence that these people are there for friendly and not hostile purposes. Captain Lucas, who commands the Border Guard, will no doubt do all that he can do to hold the frontier. He has a considerable force of natives under him, and they do their work most effectually as regards the interception of spies, and the general defence of the Tugela line, from the crossing very few small bodies of Zulus, for purposes of espionage and pillage. But it may seriously be doubted whether they would offer an effective stand against any large mass of the enemy that might attempt to make an inroad. In the opinion of persons intimately acquainted with the country it is most desirable to maintain strong positions at Etshowe and Entumeni, both which points cover and command the higher localities of the lower border.

We are glad to learn that the free ingress of natives from the mission station at Entumeni has been placed under restraint. That station has been allowed to remain unmolested, on sufference, by Cetywayo ; but it would be strange indeed if he not exact from the Zulus dwelling there some sort of return in the shape of information, for his forbearance. What we want, apparently, in the shape of intelligence is not so much hearsay statements of what is going on and what is going to happen by natives of equivocal veracity, as positive knowledge of actual movements through sources or by means that are open to no suspicion.

The *Times of Natal* speaks of current reports as to an attack upon our forces near the Lower Tugela, presumably at Ginginhlovo, an attack which was repelled, but as we have heard nothing of it in Durban we presume that it is a *canard*.

There are over 300 patients in the military hospitals now. They are all being most carefully attended to by the medical authorities, but it is doubtless in the power of our townsfolk to do much to alleviate the sufferings of the brave fellows who have been stricken by either wound or disease. Nearly forty wounded men are amongst them, including three of the heroes of Rorke's Drift.

GRANDIER'S NARRATIVE.

THE following is Grandier's Narrative :—

This afternoon two of the mounted men who started for the Blood River this morning returned to camp, bringing with them a Frenchman, one of Colonel Weatherley's Corps, whom they espied on the top of a hill a short distance on the right of the road they were travelling. At the first offset the mounted men thought it was a Zulu spy, but on nearing the object they discovered it to be a white man, making great efforts to reach the mounted men. As soon as he came within a short distance of them and perceived they were not Zulus, in his delight he threw up his arms in the air and fell to the ground, unable to proceed any further, in overcome was he at so unexpected a deliverance from falling into the hands of the enemy. Being unacquainted with the part of the country he was in, he was making for the direction of Luneburg to the best of his ability until he fell in with the mounted party.

When brought into camp he was questioned by Col. Wood. Capt. Stanley, correspondent to the *Daily Telegraph*, took note of all the proceedings which were discussed between them. After this discussion terminated, a great many individuals questioned him concerning the interview with Col. Wood, but could not get the full particulars, as the poor fellow was completely fatigued ; however, we managed to gain a little information concerning his perilous adventures since the attack on the Zlobane Mountain, on the 28th of last month. It was to this effect : after all our mounted men had been put to rout on the said day, Col. Weatherley's men were completely hemmed in, and fought with undaunted bravery to the last man. The Zulus buried Captain Campbell and Mr. Lloyd, the interpreter [this is a manifest error], preconcerted an attack on Kambula next day, and shortly after the burial of those bodies they (the Zulus) espied this Frenchman trying to escape, and he being the only individual alive of those hemmed in, the Zulus would not kill him, but made him a prisoner, to be brought before Cetywayo to be dealt with by him.

He was kept a prisoner in this mountain until the impi returned back to it again after attacking Kambula Hill. When the impi got back they formed a ring, and placing the Frenchman in the centre made him an eye-witness to the brutal process of digging up the bodies of the above-named gentlemen and disrobing them of their clothes and jewellery, &c. When this business was finished they then commenced cutting the bodies up in small pieces, at the same time gesticulating to the Frenchman that that would be his doom.

The day after the battle of Kambula a Zulu escort proceeded to the King's kraal, a few days in advance of the impi, and took the prisoner with them.

When he (the Frenchman) was brought before Cetywayo the latter questioned him seriously concerning this column. He was asked by the King if we had got enough of it, Cetywayo thinking at this time that the impi he sent to attack this column had completely annihilated us, but never was he more chagrined than when, while in the act of questioning the Frenchman, the tidings of the grand defeat of his best warriors were related to him. The Frenchman says Cetywayo nearly cried on hearing such unexpected news, and he got greatly enraged on hearing that Umbeline was killed.

The King further questioned him as to the actual strength of our column, to which the Frenchman replied that we were near 3,000 strong, and could defy the whole Zulu army. Cetywayo gave him to understand that he knew all about the reinforcements coming out by showing him a lot of papers, the *Natal Witness* being the papers shown him ; the King also told him that the Dutch and Zulus were going to combine, and after killing all the English in Natal to turn round and kill all the Dutch and have the country to himself. This poor Frenchman says that a good many Zulus at the King's kraal can read and speak better English than he could, as that accounts for their information with regard to the reinforcements coming here, but it is a very strange thing how Cetywayo can get possession of those papers ; I think some underhand work must be going on somewhere. It would be a good job if the party were found out and made an example of.

Cetywayo kept this prisoner for eight or ten days, and every night he was stripped naked, and both his hands and feet were bound together. On the mornings all the women and children would come and give him some mouthfuls of food to make him rise up, after being out in the cold all night, and quite numbed from its effects. The women used to pull small portions of hair at a time out of his head and whiskers, causing him great pain—the man plaiting their assegais, and going through the form of how they should kill him.

At length the time arrived for Cetywayo to decide what he should do with him, and, forming a ring, brought the prisoner in the centre and told him that he should be sent under an escort of two men to Umbeline's party with full instructions how they should kill him, and avenge the death of Umbeline, at the same time showing him (the prisoner) how they would commence killing him by cutting small pieces off his legs and arms, and thence continue till his whole body was sacrificed in the same manner.

The escort from there proceeded with their prisoner for Umbeline's party, and when they got a good many miles on their journey, the Frenchman feigned being tired and wanting to sleep, and the escort complied with his wishes. One of the escort having fallen asleep by his side, and the other having walked a short distance away, the prisoner availed himself of an assegai belonging to the Zulu sleeping alongside of him, and driving the assegai through him, staked him to the ground. The other Zulu perceiving his companion laid low, suddenly took to his heels and ran for his life, for fear the same fate should befall him.

He says that when he freed himself from this escort he did not know what place he was in, or what direction to go in order to find his way to Luneburg. But after travelling by those two guides he made for the direction of the Zlobane Mountain, to the best of his ideas, with the intention of perhaps getting any short of covering for his body which might have been left there after the fight, and thence make the best of his way to Luneburg. But the poor fellow lost his way after leaving the Zlobane Mountain, until picked up in a miserable condition by our mounted men.

He was all over bruised, and could not stand when he reached camp. Col. Wood ordered him some brandy, &c., but the poor man could eat nothing, he was so overjoyed at being rescued from the jaws of death.

He had nothing given him to eat except a mealie, served out each day, when at the King's kraal. He also stated that the two guns, taken at Isandhlwana were at the kraal, and the Zulus were trying hard to get the spikes out of them, but found it impossible. He informed us that Cetywayo had only 240 men left to guard his kraal, after sending the whole of his army to attack this column and Pearson's, and there were thousands of women there, and also thousands of cattle—the finest herds one would wish to see—all of them being very fat ; and Cetywayo does not allow any of them ever to be killed, so that will be a good haul for the attacking party, whichever column has the good fortune to be present at it. This account leads me to the conclusion that the King cannot have more than about 21,000 fighting men at present, as Cetywayo told the prisoner that he sent 25,000 to attack Kambula, and 11,000 to attack Pearson ; so, by the account of the Frenchman, 20,000 out of 21,25,000 only managed to march back to the King's kraal. I am sure that before long you will know the full particulars of this man's statement, made to Colonel Wood, and Captain Stanley took a note of everything that was said.

SUMMARY.

Preparations for the invasion of Zululand in force were going on steadily, and various preliminary movements had been made. Lord Chelmsford was at Dundee, and it was expected that a general advance would be made early in the current month.

The camp at Ginghilovo had been successfully removed to a new position, a little more to the northward, on the ground where a fort had been built, and called Fort Chelmsford. Only a few Zulus were seen during the movement, and they were speedily driven off. On either side of the Amatakulu, which flows to the south of the Inyezane, permanent fortifications had been erected, called Forts Crealock and Walker, and a camp formed on the south banks of the river ; and finally an entrenchment had been made at John Dunn's house, seven miles from the Tugela.

On the morning of the 21st, a convoy of 104 wagons, escorted by five companies of the 99th and two of the Buffs, left Fort Tenedos for Ginghilovo.

Considerable difficulties were still experienced in the matter of transport ; but a few hours before the Manora left Natal, H.M.S. Forester returned from the Zulu Coast with the news that they had been fortunate enough to find a good landing place in the enemy's country, about 120 miles from the Tugela, which was likely to facilitate matters in this and other respects.

Two companies out of each of the newly arrived regiments were, it was said, to be detached for defensive purposes.

Nothing positive was known of the plan of operation : but, as far as could be gathered, there would be three columns, No. 1. consisting of the 3rd, 57th, 60th, 88th, 91st, and 99th Regiments, and a Naval Brigade of nearly 1,000 men, and commanded by General Crealock, between the Tugela and Ginghilovo ; No. 2 to be re-organised at Greytown, probably for defensive purposes in the main, and No. 3 to be located in the first instance at Doornberg, commanded by General Newdigate. General Chelmsford, it was believed, would accompany the last named column.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the week ending 20th May.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are satisfactory. Slight rain has fallen in several districts of Mysore, and there have been heavy showers in Chitaldroog and Shorg ; ploughing is going on in places. In the Bombay Presidency preparations for the monsoon crops are proceeding everywhere ; the weather is very hot in Guzerat, close and cloudy in Bombay and stormy and showery in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country ; cholera is prevalent in the Sind districts, Ahmedabad and Kaira. Slight rain has fallen in only three districts of the Central Provinces ; the fields are, however, being prepared and manured for *kharif* sowings in all districts ; prices are rising. Preparations for the *kharif* are progressing in Berar. In Central India prices of food are high. In Rajputana matters are on the whole promising. In Central and Eastern Bengal prospects generally have been improved by rain, but where the fall has been slight more is much wanted ; drought continues in Western Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and in most places crops on the ground are withering and agricultural operations at a standstill ; fevers and small-pox are still prevalent in many places. The state of things in Assam is favourable. In British Burma general health is good ; small-pox and cholera continue in places, and cattle disease prevails in two districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain fell in Meerut and Kumaun, and cattle disease is disappearing. The weather in the Punjab is seasonable and prospects are generally favourable ; cholera is reported from five districts, but it appears to be declining.

THE Counterfeit Court Fee Stamp Case.—This is the best counterfeit case that had ever been brought up in the Police Court, the particulars of which are as follows : On the 15th April last, Mr. J. B. Roberts, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, communicated with the Deputy Commissioner of the two Marwaris (master and servant) had called at the collectorate, and the former had presented and offered to dispose of a 100-rupee court fee stamp at a discount of Rs. 6-4, and afterwards 7, which, on inspection, turned out to be a forgery. On this information, both the defendants were arrested. From ulterior information given by the first defendant, it was ascertained that one Kanye Lall Moonshee, resident of Chinsurah, had at a gaming table pledged the note for Rs. 60, and had instructed the first defendant to get it at the collectorate at the above discount. Acting on this information, the police, also arrested the third defendant and placed the three of them before the Southern Division Magistrate on the 18th of that month. On that date Mr. Mackenzie, the Collector, Mr. Roberts, the Superintendent, and Baboo Brijonath Chatterjee, the Treasurer, were examined, and they pronounced the stamp to be a clever counterfeit. With this evidence, the case was adjourned. It was resumed on the 13th instant, when the Crown thought it proper not to offer any evidence against the master and servant, who were accordingly discharged, and made Queen's evidence against the third prisoner. In the meantime, the Deputy Commissioner deputed two officers, Superintendents Younan and Lamb, to trace, if possible, the maker of the note, but to no effect. Besides tracing all over Bombay the defendant had sold through one Bolye Chunder Dutt, a pleader of the High Court, they were unable to trace any others. Some of these stamps have been affixed on letters of administration, and panchas. The discharged prisoners stated under what circumstances they became possessed of the note, and were corroborated by several of their countrymen. The case, as against Kanye Lall Moonshee, stands adjourned till the 27th instant.—*Indian Daily News.*

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	Turner	Ham.
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Selection	Giovanna D'Arco	Verdi.
Waltz	Marie Wilton	Van Maanen.
Quadrille	La Fille de Madame Angot	Coote.
Galop	Stuttgarten Konigsbau	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RAO BAHADOOR PREMABHAI HEMABHAI, Nuggersett of Ahmedabad, has arrived in Bombay and resides at the bungalow of the Honorable Morarjee Gocouldass, Girgaon Back Road.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 24th May, was 48 feet and 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 45 feet.

MR. JESUB ISMAIL, a Memon merchant, and the driver of Mr. Shamjee Ludha, a Hindu merchant, were prosecuted on Tuesday by the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals for torturing their horses, and on conviction were fined Rs. 2 and 6 respectively.

THE following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals during the week ending 24th instant :—5 horses, 42 bullocks. The total of fines during the week amounted to Rs. 250.

THEFT.—Yesterday a Mahomedan, named Fakeerdeen Fusloodeen, was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, upon his own confession, of committing theft from the residence of Meya Mahomed of a box containing ten packages of gold thread, of the value of Rs. 1,470. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING.—A noted character, named Mookta Kondajee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing Pirta, woman, to deliver over to him gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 7. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, this being the fourth conviction against the prisoner of a similar offence.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hoosein Gooloo, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. W. Webb for driving his vehicle in a manner so rash and negligent on the night previous as to endanger human life.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Two Hindu women, both of the name of Laximee, were convicted by Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 of giving false information of theft and assault to Mr. Inspector Chislett in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of one Gunga, woman, and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the said offence, fully knowing that such information was totally false. They were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOOTY CAPTURED BY MAJOR DANIELL FROM THE DACOITS.—The booty captured by Major Daniell at Koosur Ghat from the dacoits and brought into Poona was placed in the Government Treasury, and for its identification Tattia Sahib Ojay, of the village of Palunpi in the Thana Collectorate, Messrs. Moro Ruggoonath and Chunderchoor, residents of the villages of Bowree and Limgaum, of the Poona Collectorate, were summoned to Poona. Since Monday last up to yesterday afternoon they were busily engaged in this pursuit. Tattia Sahib Ojay has identified gold and sil

speechless agony. He became a changed man. He took no notice of the children, and scarcely ever kissed them; he refused nourishment, neglected his meals, and went to his work with a downcast look and a broken spirit. Still this weary walk to the station, where the birds were beginning to greet the day—still this interminable trudge back—with no Lizzie to welcome him. He could not get it out of his mind, and to the alarm of his wife, he burst out into impetuous fits of temper with the children for the first time in his life declaring that their noise would drive him mad. He leaped out of bed at night and declared his wife was "watching him," and from the simple and unadorned statements of the wife there is no doubt that he was suffering from the serious results of sleeplessness and worry. A doctor might have saved him at this moment; but he went doggedly and dutifully to his work, only remaining away when he was utterly broken down. This girl Lizzie was alone in his thoughts, and to add to his despair he found that Cole had assumed an air of insolent possession of his heart's treasure. The love that was once his had been transferred to another, and—horror that it should be spoken!—the man who had abused his confidence sneered at him and jeered in his face when, with pathetic earnestness, he asked about his child. If Pace could only have seen the girl, and known for certain that she would be made an honest woman, he would have been in a measure satisfied; but all information was withheld until, by the intervention of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, she was at length produced by Cole. No Society could, however, compel her at her age to return home. Distracted with doubt as to the possibility of Cole being a married man, as to the probability of a marriage, as to the uncertainty and cruelty of the whole thing, matters were gradually bringing the father towards thorough breaking down. At last poor Harry Pace became so ill and his mind seemed to be so seriously affected that the second girl, Lucy, who, although her mother's right hand at this moment, is forced into instant service, determined to see her sister Lizzie, cost what it may. She "was not going to have her father die," she said, so with heroic devotion she went down to the works at Clerkenwell, and, child as she was, approached this insolent Cole, and demanded to see her sister. He fenced, and deceived, and objected; but at last the earnestness of the kindly little maiden compelled the man to yield, and, after considerable difficulty, she found her sister, and with her a child three months old. "I could not speak," I was so shocked," said this pretty little girl to me, "I hid my face in my hands, and cried for an hour." Little Lucy confided all she had seen to her mother; but she feared to whisper a word to her father. She knew it would kill him, and he was by this time desperately ill. That night Harry Pace came home pale and harassed, as usual. He would eat nothing, he would take nothing, and he wandered in and out of the rooms, complaining of the noise and of his head. At night he tossed about as usual, unable to sleep, not having had a decent slumber for weeks, when he suddenly and fearfully asked his wife if she thought that Lizzie was likely to have a family. The wife dared not conceal the truth. "Yes, Harry," she said; "Lucy has seen her. She has been a mother some months." The poor fellow uttered a wild cry of pain, and from that moment was almost distracted. All he could say was "The fault was mine; the fault was mine." He upbraided himself for ever bringing the villain to his home, and with painful intensity he charged himself with his daughter's shame. "And I loved her so," he moaned as once more, with the first break of dawn, he prepared for the work that was now intolerable to him, and went again to face this hated man. The consciousness of his child's seduction under his roof, the inability to get the man to make her an honest woman, added to these sleepless weeks of anxiety, rapidly brought matters to a climax. The wife's story of the man's condition for the next few days is charged with pathos. She feared for his life, and hid away his razors, for which he kept searching througnout the night. He came home one night very late, having wandered aimlessly about the country lanes and lost his way. He was found standing over his child's cradle and calling to his wife, declaring that the infant was dead. He was incoherent very often, and kept insisting that "some one was coming to search the house," and, again, that he was "being watched." Notwithstanding the urgency of the wife's appeal, he refused to stay from work, fearing lest his children should be ruined, and, after another sleepless night, for the last time he prepared to quit the country cottage. The wife, worn out with fatigue, and powerless to urge him to remain, saw that he was preparing to leave home half dressed. He did not know what he was about, and the distracted woman, with no one to guide her at this dreadful moment, dreaded lest he might destroy her life. For the first time he left the room without kissing his wife and child. She called him back when he was descending the stairs, and begged him to kiss the child. He seized it up and kissed it, saying, "Good-bye, my boy, and God bless you! May you never be so unhappy as your wretched father!" "Why, Harry," said the wife, but he rushed out of the house, left the door wide open, and the miserable woman saw him in the early morning hurrying along the road. "O, sir," she said to me, as she told me the story between her tears, "if I could only have been with him that morning I might have saved him. But I had all the children with me and I was too weak to run and catch the train. He was gone, and I had a suspicion that something dreadful would happen to him that day." I will tell the rest of the wife's story almost in her own words:

"I could do nothing all the morning, for I was all of a twitter. My hand trembled so that I could not hold the baby, and every minute I expected some one would be rushing in to tell me of some accident to my poor Harry. All at once, when I could hardly bear myself, one of the children who was playing in the garden rushed in and said, 'Look, mother, here is grandfather and grandmother Pace coming up the road, and he looks so pale!' I knew what it was, and I got cool and said, 'Don't tell me Harry has killed himself.' 'Much worse than that,' said the old man; and then he told me all."

What grandfather Pace, who has worked with his son at the glass works for the last fourteen years, told this afflicted woman in the desolate cottage can be easily understood by all who have seen the spot where the man fell. The upper storey of the workshop consists of two rooms with the partition between them partly removed, and in a corner of the farthest room stood Maurice Cole, with his back turned to the shop. According to all the attainable evidence, Harry Pace came to work that morning in a state that made it dangerous for any one to address him. We have his wife's evidence of how he behaved at home, of distracted horror of noise, of the utter prostration of his nervous system, and it is conceivable how all these symptoms would be aggravated by the deafening sound of the machinery that whirred about him, and how his anger would be inflamed by the thought of Lizzie and the presence of his enemy. There is no justification for murder or manslaughter, but if there were not a tragedy in "nervous irritability" the play of "Hamlet" would not have been written. When the machinery was at its full swing, by some extraordinary and unusual accident, the two men—Pace and Cole—were left alone in the front workshop, easily overseen from the next room. Cole was at his work drilling glass, with his back turned; Pace was the foreman and overlooker. Remember that they were alone. No one knows if words passed; no one can testify as to an altercation. The machinery was delening, and suddenly came the crash that called every one to the spot. Cole made no cry. There was nothing but the thud of the fall, and over him stood Pace, infuriated with rage and hungry to be at him again. The seducer was dead or dying, and, as we all know now, the law has taken its course and justice has been done.

But is this all? I have told this pathetic story as it was related to me by the honest wife of the man who is now in prison, in the very room which has echoed to his laughter, in sight of the fields where he loved to wander before he brought the false friend home, and within sound of the children who were danced upon his knee before his heart was broken, and his spirit crushed. There is a brave lad, his eldest son, to come home from sea, and to find his father is in prison, and, in all human probability, his mother and sister cast out disconsolate upon the world. For the repentant Lizzie, who is now generously cared for by the relations of her paramour, there is still a home if, like the heroine in Mr. Fisdale picture, she cares to wander back to the roadside cottage and to receive the forgiveness of her life by renewed affection to her lonely and heart-broken mother. "Mother, mother, tell me what can I do to save poor father?" she sobbed the other day in an agony of repentance. She can do nothing now to lighten the load—nothing but by her penitence and her forgiveness that lovingly awaits her. Again I ask, however, is this all? The breadwinner has gone, the light and life of the family is removed from it, and for the next eighteen months, in obedience to the law whose justice I have, perhaps, no right to call in question, the mother and her eight children must be dependent upon charity or upon such toil as helpless hands can give. The blow has fallen upon this widowed cottage, though the sin is not theirs who inhabit it. The roses are ripening, the scent of the pea upon it, the flowers of May are gathered in its little garden, and only by the drooping mother can the full measure of its grief be clearly appreciated at the moment. It will be for generous and feeling hearts to say if some little exercise of thought and care cannot save, without detriment to justice, the scattered remnants of the little flock. I have told you how I found the home and the house-hold of the man whose affectionate nature has endeared him to his family, and whose sense of honour was outraged by the accident of misplaced friendship. But seeing, as I have seen, this poor abandoned wife, scarcely conscious of the struggle before her, and so utterly unprepared for such a visitation, it struck me as I left—as they will have to leave—this simple home that there might be those who, without any extravagant exercise of charity, would care to keep their eye on the cottage until the prison doors are opened. It would be a pigeons sequel to this sad tale if the sins of the father were visited on the children so roughly that righteous punishment was followed by universal disgust. Already the pity of the case has secured a slight subscription, but this has all been expended on the immediate costs of the defence. Under judicious management, there might surely be added such relief as would comfort the family, upon whose honesty and integrity never a shadow of suspicion has been cast.

RELIEF OF EKOWE.

THE BATTLE OF GINGIHLOVO.

(Standard.)

GINGIHLOVO, APRIL 4.

At about 5-30 on Tuesday evening our forces arrived at a small eminence within sight of Ekowe, having on our right the Gingilhovo Mountains and on our front the Inyazeal River. The country around was open, with a good deal of bush in the distance, and was covered with long grass, which, however, was not deep enough to shelter an enemy. For the three previous days we had in vain endeavoured to pitch our camp in the shape of a kraal, after the fashion of the Dutch Boers, but our efforts had not been successful, the very last lasager being worse than the first. Fortunately for us, on this occasion Mr. John Dunn, the brother-in-law of Cetywayo, happened to be standing by, and took the task upon himself, and a proper lasager was therefore made by the waggons of the convey being formed into a square, the hinder part of one waggon overlapping the fore part of another, thus making a complete enclosure. On this night not only were our waggons formed up under Dunn's superintendence, but each regiment as it came in took up a position on one of the four sides of the camp, dug a trench in front of their position, which with the parapet thrown up by the earth in front formed a cover some four feet high, so that before we slept that night we had a ready-entrenched position.

On the front face of the square were the 60th Rifles, under the command of Colonel Northey, Colonel Pamberton having command of one of the divisions of the column. On their right was a Gatling gun and a section of the Naval Brigade, under the command of Commandant Brackenbury. The left company of the Rifles, under Captain Cramer, an experienced officer, was resting on the rocket section of the blue coats under First Lieutenant Carr, of the Boadicea. On the left flank of the square were five companies of the 99th under Major Walker, three companies of the 91st, and two companies of the 91st. These were flanked at the rear corner by one 9-pounder and a section of the Naval Brigade. On the right flank of the square by the 57th Regiment, under Colonel Clarke, and in the rear corner was a Gatling gun and a second 9-pounder, under the charge of Lieutenant Drummond, of the Naval Brigade. On the rear face was the 91st, under the command of Major Bruce—a splendid regiment, and one which did great execution from the precision of their fire. Behind the 91st was the Native Contingent, under Captain Barton, late of the 7th Fusiliers. Major Barrow's Cavalry was scouring the country round us, and doing the work excellently. It was a pretty sight to see him take his men through the waving grass and corn and bush, feeling the ground so closely that the most crafty Zulu could not escape the search.

We slept the night through quietly, and waking at daybreak heard our pickets challenging and the scouting parties coming quietly in. At half-past five the "alert" was sounded, and the cavalry and pickets were drawn within the lines, the men standing to their arms, and the ammunition was served out. A swarm of the enemy was seen advancing rapidly from the distance, and in a short time they threw out the "horns" which have been spoken of on prior occasions, and the surrounding movement began as usual. When within about nine hundred yards of our right front, they began skirting rapidly round the right and left, and skirmishing at the same time towards our front. When within six hundred yards the Rifles and one of the Gatlings opened fire. The Zulus answered smartly, and their bullets struck up the earth of the entrenchment, and struck the waggons with a sharp crack. They pushed steadily forward without flinching before the heavy fire which was kept up, and finally reached within thirty yards of our entrenchments. Here, however, they were checked by the fierce fire of the Rifles, and fell back pressing towards the right and left, and re-forming under the hills in our rear and on our right and left flanks. At twenty-five minutes past six the Rifles ceased firing, and as they did so the enemy made another determined rush on the right and left flank and rear. They fought us steadily there for twenty minutes, hiding in the bushes, rising up to fire and dropping after discharging their pieces. Many, however, rose no more after they had fallen, for the heavy fire of the three regiments swept the ground like hail. The Gatlings, 9-pounders and the rockets also played upon them and, although the Zulus fought with marvellous bravery, it was impossible for any human beings to continue to stand against such a fire as that which rained upon them. At a quarter to seven they fell back. Our cavalry charged out on them, cutting them down in the bushes, while from the rear poured out the Native Contingent and made short work of any Zulus they could overtake, cutting them down with sword and assegai. It was a fine offering made up to the Zulus. The wounded, as our men came up fought on to the last, firing their rifles, stabbing with their assegais, and even seizing natives as they passed over them with their teeth, biting like dogs, so, in spite of the efforts of our officers, they were all cut down. When all was over and we counted the dead, there lay, within a radius of five hundred yards, four hundred and seventy-three Zulus. They lay in groups, in some places, of from fourteen to thirty, dead, mowed down by the fire of the Gatling, which tells upon them more than the fire of the rifles, for they are so full of vitality that unless struck in a mortal part they manage to carry off the ball after a wound which would utterly disable a white man.

The fight was short and fierce, for at 7-30 all was over, and the Native Contingent in hard pursuit. We had then our losses to count. At the third shot from the enemy Colonel Northey, of the 60th Rifles, fell badly wounded, in the arm, the ball working through to the spine. It is hoped, however, that he will do well. The Regiment was commanded from that time by Captain Tuffnell, senior captain, the other major being on the sick list.

Mr. Johnson, of the 99th, was shot through the heart, dying immediately, and Dr. Lingfield, of the Naval Brigade, badly wounded in the arm. Mr. Hinxman, of the 37th, also wounded. Five men of the different regiments were killed, and twenty-eight wounded.

The little episodes in this battle—if battle it can be called when the slaughter and risk were nearly all on one side—are almost too numerous to mention. I went round the battle-field when the firing had ceased and came upon one youth, a Zulu, not more than twenty years of age; a man of the Native Contingent was about to assegai him as he lay on the ground with a shattered knee. I was in time to save him, and the blue jackets carried him into the lasager. He told us that the attacking force consisted of five of the principal regiments, namely, the Uvve, the Isgobamlosi, the Imbanama, the Imoho-Impego, and the Uguichi, or irregulars; they numbered in all about thirteen thousand, and were young and picked men. Of their pluck every voice is raised in admiration. They do not know what fear is. The punishment we inflicted on them must have been very great, as hundreds were after ward found dead of thirst on the bush and close by the River Inganzani, into which in their flight they had thrown their rifles, assegais, and blankets.

(Daily News.)

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

GINGHILOVO, ZULULAND, APRIL 10.

Before this letter arrives in England you will have received my telegram containing details of the battle of Ginghilovo. The defeat was crushing and complete. The little river which lies in the path of the retreating Zulus had numbers of guns thrown into it, a waggon-load and a half, or about 400, being recovered. They were mostly old weapons, only forty or fifty being Martini-Henrys. The site of this battle—Ginghilovo—is a spot well known to the colonial natives living on the borders of Zululand. It is the name of a Zulu kraal at which Cetewayo's mother resides, and from that fact its occupation by the British forces will be most annoying to the enemy, who have another disaster to "wipe out" as well as the one they sustained on March 29 at the Kambula Camp in Upper Zululand.

During the attack of the Zulus on the camp, General Lord Chelmsford was actively engaged in directing operations. As soon as the alarm was given his lordship was up, and, dressed in only such things as he had on during the night, including boots and nightcap, he encouraged the troops, ordering them to fire steadily and slowly. He was often under the fire of the enemy; as a gallant general and good soldier he knew no danger. Wednesday was spent by the relief column in taking stock of the killed among the enemy, in collecting the guns, assegais, shields, &c., which the Zulus left behind around the camp, and in attending to the wounded, the number of whom will have reached England by telegraph. Besides this, arrangements were made for leaving part of the column at Ginghilovo whilst the heavier portion of it pressed on to Ekowe. On Thursday morning, all being ready, a start was made with the two three regiments, the 57th, the 60th, and 91st, to accomplish the relief of Colonel Pearson, who with his garrison had been beleaguered since January 24. Lord Chelmsford accompanied the force, which turned from the lower road to the right, and crossed the old battle field of Inyezane, about four miles from Ginghilovo. The country is not hereabouts very hilly in places, but is densely wooded, and none of the enemy were seen. The old road which Colonel Pearson traversed in January was followed, and further on, as the troops advanced, it became evident that the Zulus had endeavoured to make the road impassable by breaking up in places. As Ekowe was approached the order of march up the ridge was necessarily straggling, but all difficulties were at length overcome, and as the sun was setting Ekowe was heared. It was a time of intense interest to all present when the camp which had been so long isolated was but a mile or two ahead. What feelings of gladness must those who held the fort have experienced when they saw the convoy coming—when hope was so soon to be realised and captivity to end. During their many weeks of imprisonment they had cheered themselves by singing, as I afterwards learnt from several of the gallant fellows:

Hold the fort, a convoy's coming;
Work lads with a will.
Flash the signal back to Hopton,
We are jolly still.

The advance division, consisting of the 60th Rifles under Colonel Pamberton, having pushed on with the General ahead, all at once Lord Chelmsford shouted, "There's Pearson," as that gallant officer on a grey charger, and looking very gratified—as well he might—dashed round the corner of a hill from the camp, and hastened to meet the General. "How are you," asked his lordship, as he grasped the hand of the colonel and hurried on with him to the long-besieged encampment at Ekowe. The column reached the fort at half-past five, but the 60th Rifles did not arrive until six o'clock, while it was near midnight when the rear-guard came in. The shouts, cheers, and congratulations that sounded and resounded through the camp as the relieving forces entered were deafening, the pipers of the gallant 91st bringing up the rear with their bagpipes playing. The condition of the camp was happily not so bad as had been expected. The stock of provisions was not exhausted, having been helped out by frequent additions of cows and pumpkins gathered from the gardens of Zulu kraals in the surrounding country. There was no lack of meat, but the fare, although it suited men in robust health, was not of the kind to sustain the less strong and the sick. The Naval Brigade of the Active and the Tenedos were especially cheerful. Jack being a handy man at everything, he had soup, meat, and vegetables ready for any "chums" that might turn up in the relief column. He had even saved his last ration of sugar, which he had long used very sparingly. During the occupation of Ekowe many excursions were made by small detachments into the neighbourhood, and conflicts were often exchanged with Zulu scouts, who appeared by twos and threes, and sometimes in parties of 50 and 100. Every Zulu kraal was burnt within a radius of ten miles, but no operations of importance were undertaken. The Zulus, on the other hand, now and then captured some of the cattle belonging to the garrison, especially on one occasion when a herd of seven hundred, which had left for the Lower Tugela, it being impossible to "kraal" them, that is to keep them in an enclosed place at night in Ekowe. The next day (Friday) was spent in making preparations for the return journey, as the General had determined to abandon the place. On Saturday, at 1 p.m. Ekowe was evacuated, and all were on their way southward. After travelling five or six miles a halt was made for the night and a camp formed.

(Daily Telegraph.)

. . . . While all this was occurring many incidents of an interesting nature were taking place, some of them within my own ken. I saw the helmet of the Adjutant of the 91st taken off by a bullet, and thrown into the arms of the Hon. Dawney, who was standing immediately behind him and I witnessed a most interesting single combat between a sergeant of the Mounted Infantry and a Zulu—the one armed with his sword, the other with assegai and shield. For some minutes it seemed to be in favour of the Zulu, who stood his ground manfully, but at last a rapid point, followed by a cut, settled the matter, and the Zulu champion fell to rise no more. I went afterwards to look at his body and found the force with which the first cut had been given had fairly sliced off the back portion of the unfortunate man's head. Although the mounted men succeeded in holding their position, and so far protecting the face they were on, many scattered individuals of the enemy kept up a fire on them and the trenches. One man especially, cut off from his fellows, was calmly firing away at the trenches from twenty yards distance, with the mounted infantry in his rear, and was not disposed of until Captain Molyneaux, A.D.C., who had been sent out on a message to Major Barrow, discovered him, and put an end to his existence with his revolver. At this period of the day it may be said that every tuft of grass around the camp contained its own particular Zulu, many of them within fifty yards of the trenches, firing away with as much rapidity as their weapons would allow. I consider, from the rapid firing of these men, that the greater part must have been armed with the Martini-Henry rifles, no doubt taken at Isandlwana. To answer these sharpshooters we had, besides, the heavy fire from the trenches, a number of servants, wagon conductors, and other non-combatants, on the top of the wagons, where from their command they were able to do good execution. Very prominent amongst these was Mr. Dunn, the late Government agent in Zululand, better known from his intimate connection for almost a lifetime with the Zulu King, whose principal adviser he had been for many years. As one a man of the steadiest nerve and a magnificent rifle shot, he probably killed more of the enemy that any one else, especially of those who had ensconced themselves in nooks and corners in which they were sheltered from the fire from the trenches. I believe amongst others he shot the Zulu who killed poor Lieutenant Johnstone, 99th. Meanwhile the real attack, viz., that on our right face, was rapidly developing itself. Probably, it was quite an afterthought, founded entirely on the conformation of the ground, that this point should have been selected by the Zulus. The hill sloped rapidly away from the camp at about sixty yards distance, while its crest was covered with a perfect forest of grass and small shrubs. Under this cover they formed up, sending forward their best shots, who kept up what was perhaps the heaviest fire of the day on the trenches opposed to them. About now Captain Molyneaux, A.D.C., had his horse shot under him; Colonel Crealock was wounded in the arm, and had a favourite horse shot a few minutes afterwards; Major Barrow, 19th Husars, was also slightly wounded at the same moment, and Lieutenant Courtney, 20th Hussars, his staff officer, ran a most narrow escape, a ball passing directly past him and killing his horse close behind him. To tell the truth, the fire was really heavy at this moment, so much so that the escape of Lord Chelmsford and such of his staff as were mounted is almost a miracle, considering the way in which they exposed themselves at this time. This heavy fire was the prelude to an attempt to storm the trenches and attempt well intended and pluckily carried out, but as thorough a failure as might have been expected from the severity of our fire. I do not suppose that a single man engaged in that rush lived to tell of it, and but few advanced more than a few paces from the cover out of which they rose. Just before the Zulus sprung up I was watching one of their leaders. He was crawling up on his hands and knees, stopping every now and then to wave on his men. His gesticulation said plainly, "Come on, *will you!*" A ball of bullets was striking in every direction around him and yet he came on and on, as coolly and composedly as if he was stalking an antelope. At last down him half raise his body when the grass and fall back evidently killed, a victim to the indomitable pluck which has characterised the Zulus on every occasion on which we have met them.

A very temporary lull followed this rush, which took place soon after seven o'clock, but the fire of the enemy soon increased again, particularly on the rear and left faces, where another attack was evidently in course of organisation. The Zulu right had been strongly reinforced by a fresh body of Zulus, and they immediately afterwards made a most determined charge right up to the trenches, a rush so well sustained and pluckily made that for a few minutes it was never doubtful, the contest was extended a good deal longer than on the other faces, and it was not till 7-30 that a succession of cheers from our own men told the other defenders that the final attack had been successfully repulsed. At the same time the Native Contingent were ordered to charge, the mounted men operating on their flanks, and in less time than it takes to write it the Zulu attack was changed into a most precipitate flight. Rifles, assegais, and shields were flung away in their hurry, and nothing but escape seemed now to be the thought of those who had but now been fighting so bravely. The casualty, a very special task to the mounted men and the Native Contingent alike, was continued for some three miles, and the slaughter must have been enormous. Seven hundred and forty bodies have been absolutely buried since, but I cannot put the Zulu loss in killed alone at less than 1,200 men, for the whole country still remains covered with bodies, many of them miles away from the scene of action. The victory was as thorough as any one could desire.

LIFE IN EKOWE FORT.

(Daily Telegraph.)

[FROM THE DIARY OF ONE OF THE BESIEGED.]

THOUGH this is the diary of a besieged inhabitant of Ekowe, there may be many occurrences and incidents of interest to our friends in England previous to the actual siege—for instance, our march from Ekowe. On Jan. 24 two companies of the Buffs and two of the Native Contingent started for the Umsindusi river to bring back Colonel Ely, whom we expected to meet there with a large convoy of wagons, containing fourteen days' provisions for our column. We only took two mule wagons with us to carry our rations and cooking pots, so our journey was soon over, the bivouac for the night being reached after seven hours' marching, and nine o'clock next morning saw us in Colonel Ely's lager. It was decided to remain on the Umsindusi for the day, and then start back in two divisions next morning for our bivouac ground, two miles beyond the Amatakulu. Although this bivouac was only five miles distant from the lager, the rear of the second column did not get in till dark, great delays having occurred at the Amatakulu drift, one of the most difficult to cross, and every one of the wagons had to borrow the span of its nearest neighbour to get through. The oxen having been all day in the yoke, it was decided to remain where we were all next day to let the oxen feed and rest, and very lucky it was that we did so, as our next day's march was increased by six miles, an express having come from Colonel Pearson with an order to push on with all despatch, and all wagons that could not come on we were to destroy. Twenty extra spans were sent to help us, and the rearguard succeeded in reaching Ekowe at 8-30 p.m., having been compelled, however, to leave eight wagons and their contents on the road to Ekowe. The Native Contingent (both battalions) and all the cavalry that were able to move had been ordered back to Fort Pearson to relieve the stress of supplies we apprehended, and much passed us on the afternoon on their way down to the Tugela. I think our march was the hardest I ever had. We started at four a.m., in the morning, and pushed the whole way to Ekowe, with but one short halt of forty-five minutes. The men had had to be helped on to the wagons, utterly knocked up, and the officers only kept on foot to encourage the men. When we got in, although we had had nothing to eat all day, we three natives down in the first corner, hoping to have at least a few hours' rest. In this we were disappointed as we were soon aroused by the cry, "Stand to your arms!" and we were instantly at our posts, expecting a volley from the enemy. It turned out to be only a few Zulus crowding round the camp, and we soon lay down again and finished the night in comparative comfort. Daylight had hardly broken when we were at work strengthening our position, officers and men working side by side, bringing up sandbags and earth to the parapets, often looking wistfully at our portmanteaus and other baggage being piled up as a traverse for some exposed corner. Day after day saw us at the same labour, only stopping work when it was too dark to see; and then being aroused every night by the alarm sounding, and generally turning out to see a wheelbarrow or some other object outside, that had been overlooked during the day, having been mistaken by the sentry for a crouching Zulu. At last, after a week's hard work, our baggage was returned to us and sods put in its place, and we were in a position to defy the whole Zulu army. It was wonderful the rate at which we worked. Deep ditches and high walls seemed to appear as if by magic; where there had been miniature forests in the morning there were nothing to be seen when the retreat beat at night, all cover having been destroyed to give us a better range for our guns or to deprive the enemy of his favourite lurking-places. When the fort was completed in its defence we commanded a view by turn under their own officers at their own portion of the work, whilst others were employed wood-cutting, guarding the cattle, and so on.

The mounted infantry, to which I was attached, was raised by volunteers from the Buffs and 99th, and horses "borrowed" from officers of the garrison. I had my own charger and two artillery troopers. We were out and saddled up directly reveille had sounded, about 4-30 a.m., and after a cup of hot coffee would divide the troop—Rowden, of the 99th, taking one half to patrol one side of the country, and I, the remainder on the other side. After patrolling round we posted our videttes in the most advantageous position for getting timely notice of the enemy's approach, and returned to camp for breakfast, after which we took it in turns to visit the post every hour. The posts were four in number, and from 800 yards to a mile from each corner of the camp. Retreat used to be sounded every evening, and then a move was made on the banquettes, and were inspected by Colonel Pearson in the positions they would occupy in the event of an attack, and it was wonderful to see with what promptitude the alarm was obeyed. Every man in a second was standing at his post ready to meet the wily enemy at bayonet's point. The Church bell ringing was our signal of alarm, and all the bugles in the fort could not have made such a weird and startling noise, or roused men more quickly. After we had been shut up for about three weeks a great deal of sickness broke out amongst the men, and they got so weak that a sanitorium was made of bushes on a hill opposite the fort 400 yards off. A guard was posted here, and the sick carried for fresh air every morning. The sickness was attributed to the great exposure all day to the sun, which was very hot, and gave the men a low fever. Some people said the water was the cause, but nothing could have been better and purer than our water supply. The real cause of sickness was, as a matter of fact, constant exposure, one day to the sun and next day to the rain, then turning in dripping wet, with the rain or a cold wind beating underneath the waggon. No tents were pitched, and we all had to sleep under wagons, with the covers stretched out on either side, something like two verandahs. From the middle of February sickness increased, and many men died. Medicine began to run short, and the sick seemed to lose heart, and, as it were, to make up their minds to die. Our tobacco, too, began to dwindle away, and this was felt far more than being on short rations. For the latter we could always get a few pumpkins or mealies from the surrounding fields to add to our dinner. Our ration of bread had been reduced to six ounces of flour and two biscuits a day, so mealies (Indian corn) were collected and roasted on the coals, but we soon got tired of this cooked in this fashion. A bright idea soon struck us, and we converted mess tins into graters and ground them down into meal, which made most excellent porridge, and off this we could always manage to make a hearty meal. It was hard work though, this grinding, and we all did our share, so as to relieve our servants, who had their own interests to look after as well as their masters. Another dish we tried was pumpkin-pie, which we found very good when lime-juice and sugar were added to it; but we had to save our ration of sugar for several days before the luxury of pumpkin-pie could be decently hinted at.

The excitement of the whole camp may be imagined when they first signalled to us from Tugela by looking-glass. We had been three weeks without any news at all from the outer world when, one Sunday, a bright flash was seen in the direction of the Tugela. We knew what it was at once, as we had often talked about it. It took us two days before we could make out clearly what they said; but after that we improved rapidly, and at the end of a week had manufactured a signalling machine for ourselves, out of a looking-glass and an ammunition-box, and began asking questions. A notice board was put up in the fort and all the news of the day posted on it for the evening for the benefit of the men. Our first message from the Tugela was that Colonel Law would advance to our assistance on March 13 with 1,000 troops and 1,000 natives, when we were to be prepared to sally out with what troops we could spare and meet him. We immediately set to work to cut a more direct road to Inyezane, and whilst occupied on it had several skirmishes with the enemy, in one of which Lieutenant Lewis, of the Buffs, was severely wounded in the head. One morning the enemy came down in such force that we had to retire; and they always followed us up in the evening when we knocked off work. We got rather sick of this, so one evening the engineers fixed 18lbs. of dynamite at the point we had left off working at with a pole stuck in the ground, and a friction tube connecting it with the dynamite. We had really hardly left it when about thirty Zulus came down, and the pole with "Torpedo" written on it, and at once tried to pull it up. It was driven down so tight that one man could not pull it out by himself, so two or three more caught hold of it, and up it came, blowing about six Zulus to atoms, and frightening the rest out of their wits. The moral effect of this manœuvre was excellent, as they never again interfered with our work.

About the same time we were working on the road the Zulus began annoying our outposts, and one morning about fifteen of them jumped up out of the long grass, and fired a volley into one of the men named Carson, belonging to the 99th. He was wounded in five places, and his horse assegaied; but he managed to get away, and rode into camp, where the doctors pronounced his wounds severe, but none dangerous. He had two fingers shot away, a bullet through the wrist, another bullet went through both thighs (as well as the pommel of the saddle), whilst the fifth wound was from a ball that hit his carbine and then glanced off, lacerating his back. Another morning I was out and had only one man station to post the men on, when about thirty Zulus jumped up and fired a volley into us at about eight yards off; at the same time forty or fifty more opened fire from some stones about 250 yards further on. I had only three men with me, and two of their horses took fright and bolted, whilst the third man was thrown from his horse and was caught by his foot in the stirrup. I was on the point of bolting myself; but, seeing this man on the ground, with some of the enemy rushing in with their assegais, I charged into them and picked the man up and helped him on my horse, immediately retreating under cover twenty yards off, as the firing from the stones seemed rather straight. I found the man had dropped his carbine, so I told the other men who had pulled their horses up and were returning, to cover me with their carbines whilst I returned and looked for it. After a few moments' searching I found it, but how I was not hit by the men amongst the stones I cannot make out, as the bullets pitched all round me. However, we got away, and when a company of infantry came up the enemy beat a hasty retreat. Three or four mornings after this adventure I had repeated the videttes, and was sitting at breakfast, when I heard several shots fired in the direction of No. 4 vedette post. I immediately rushed out, and found one of the men galloping in, who told me Private Kent, 99th, had been shot. I took his horse from him and rode out to the post, and found another of the men there would told me the same story, and at the same moment I saw the man's horse walking in covered with blood. I inquired if the man had been seen to fall, and I was told "No," so I at once galloped on to the spot where the shots came from, but could see nothing. I was soon after joined by some videttes from another post who had heard the man shouting for help and had come down to render assistance. We found the spoor of five men and followed it up till we saw them crossing the river; they fired at us, but without hitting us. We then waited for reinforcements, as it was not safe for three men to cross by themselves, the kraals on the other side being full of the enemy. When more had come we crossed the river and went on some distance, but saw nothing, and were at last compelled to retire, as the enemy were seen collecting in a mealie garden some little distance a-head. When we returned we found Kent's body lying in the grass, with sixteen wounds from assegais in his chest. He must have fallen off when his horse was shot, and got up and ran, but, finding the Zulus ran faster, he turned round and tried to defend himself, as all his wounds were in front. He was a very good man, and we were all sorry for him.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, who was attached to our column as Political Agent, gave us a series of lectures in the evenings before sunset on the Zulu nation. They were listened to with great interest by both officers and men, and served to kill some of the time which was hanging heavily on our hands. He also told us that he had seen a portion of Cetywayo's army reviewed at the great kraal, and that there were at least 40,000 men then present. After they were reviewed the King made them surround a large valley to let him see what sized space they could encompass. Mr. Robertson, who has been thirty-seven years a missionary amongst the Zulus, estimated the King's army at 60,000 fighting men. We generally had a rubber of whist after retreat, when the wind would allow our candles to keep alight. The naval brigade also had a rubber in the afternoon, when off duty. Just after we heard that we were going to be relieved, the Engineers made a balloon of vegetable tracing paper, which was to be filled with heated air and despatched with messages and letters by the first favourable wind to the Tugela. The wind arrived at last; but alas! the balloon wouldn't go, as they could not get enough heated air into it, and, after travelling along the ground for a few yards, it caught fire. It was wonderful how well everybody kept their spirits—the blue jackets especially. Many's the time I've been down at their quarters, and seen the rain rushing through their shed, carrying away blankets, boots, and everything movable, but this only made Jack Tar sing the louder. I never heard a foul word spoken on these trying occasions by one of them. A wet day was always a regular field day for Captain Cotton, 99th, at our tobacco. We had scraped together a few dirty, mouldy cakes, which we used to mix with the better ones, and thus make our scanty stock hold out. Cotton manufactured a tobacco cutter, and used to spend his wet mornings in chopping up the cake, which was a most tedious process with his clumsy but invaluable machine.

The only difference between Sundays and other days was church parade at 6-30 a.m., so as not to interfere with the day's work. When first we were inside Mr. Moody and Sankey's hymn "I Hold the Fort" was always played by the band. The bands of the Buffs and 99th used to play alternately every afternoon as soon as the work about the fort began to slacken; before that the bandsmen had to take their regular turn of duty with the others. The different batteries had gates and each their proper name. There was the Main Gate and the Water Gate, the N. W. and S. W. Batteries, the Gatling Battery, and the Water Gate Battery, which was worked by the Naval Brigade, and consisted of two seven-pounders. We made a patrol one morning to Dabulamanzie's military kraal, which we reached at five a.m. After shelling and burning it we returned to camp, which was about six miles off, followed the greater part of the way by Dabulamanzie on horseback and some two or three hundred of his men, who fired on us from every kloof and bush to within a mile and a half of the fort. They did us no damage, however, and we killed and wounded several. When we destroyed his military kraal we had only a mile further to go to destroy his private one; but it was so difficult of access, and the enemy were in such force on the hills overlooking it, that Colonel Pearson wisely decided we had done enough for one day. When the General came up and relieved us he took all the Cavalry over and burnt his kraal, however. They made no resistance except by firing a few shots at long range. Dabulamanzie was there, and John Dunn made him dismount rather more quickly than usual by sending a bullet unpleasantly close to him from 1,600 yards. We went down with about 500 men on the previous evening to meet the General and his column at the commencement of our new road. We got there just in time to see him shake hands with Colonel Pearson, who had ridden on ahead with Colonel Walker, Captain M'Gregor, and Lieutenant Knight, his orderly officer. The General's column were all immensely delighted with the arrangements about the fort, especially our cemetery, which really was very pretty. It was enclosed by a palisade of bamboo, and each grave had its owner's name cut on a wooden cross at its head, with wreaths and crosses of everlastings on the grave itself. Flowers of all sorts grew in the different kloofs adjoining the fort, and we always had a bouquet in our shako. Within a few days of our entering the camp it was set on fire, church and all; but I do not think the Zulus will touch our graves, as they have the greatest possible horror of dead bodies. The church was not left by us in quite such good condition as when we first arrived, for loopholes had been made in its walls and a gallery run up all round inside for the marksmen to stand on. Then the place had to be cleared of all its benches, &c., to make way for stretchers of the sick from Ekowe, was a German mission station and Bishop Schroeder was in charge of it. When we first came there were beautiful orange groves and banana plantations, all of which had to be destroyed to give us a good range. I think I have given a fair account of our life in the large proceed up in Ekowe. There is little doubt that had we gone down when the choice was given to Colonel Pearson it would have had a most damaging effect on our prestige with the Zulus. As it is, the enemy there have been thoroughly routed, and are not likely to put their noses outside their own country into Natal, as they were afraid of leaving us in their rear to destroy their kraals, and perhaps cut off their retreat. The signalling from Tugela by looking-glass must also have frightened them, as they constantly shouted out to us to know why we were not firing, and asking us if the line which road we were coming down by. One facetious gentleman told us that Cetewayo was very angry at our not letting his cattle go out further to graze, as they were getting very poor by being so much cooped up; and one day a message came from Cetewayo to say that he was very anxious to know why we were signalling, and that if we wished we might go down, and he would order his impeys not to molest us "but," said the primitive monarch, "if you must not touch my mealie gardens."

NOTICES.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne. Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor